REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,877.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1874.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
| Third do. | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. COTTON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

| May 1874. | | May 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 16 | Leaves Tuticorin | 24 |
| „ Ratnagherry | 17 | „ Colombo | 25 |
| „ Vingoria | 17 | „ Galle | 26 |
| „ Goa | 18 | „ Negapatam | 29 |
| „ Carwar | 18 | „ Pondicherry | 30 |
| „ Mangalore | 19 | | June |
| „ Cannanore | 20 | „ Madras | 1 |
| „ Tellicherry | 20 | „ Coconada | 3 |
| „ Calicut | 21 | „ Vizagapatam | 4 |
| „ Beypore | 21 | „ Bimlipatam | 4 |
| „ Murraid | 22 | „ Gopaulpore | 5 |
| „ Cochin | 22 | „ False Point | 6 |
| „ Allepy | 22 | Arrives at CALCUTTA | 8 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from "Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. STEWART, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1874, at 2 P.M.

| May 1874. | | May 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 8 | Leave BUSREH | 27 |
| „ Kurrachee | 12 | „ Mahomerah | 27 |
| „ | 13 | „ Fao | 27 |
| „ | 15 | „ Bushire | 29 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 17 | „ Bahrein | 29 |
| „ Linga | 19 | „ Linga | June 1 |
| „ Gombrun | 21 | „ Bunder Abbas | 2 |
| „ Muscat | 21 | „ Muscat | 4 |
| „ Gundur | 23 | „ Gundur | 6 |
| „ Mocrana | 24 | „ Mocrana | 9 |
| „ BUSREH | 24 | „ BOMBAY | 12 |

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. STEWART, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHINSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave last week in May.)

THE fine s. s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. HODGES, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Josch Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description to a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Sal-on, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE FIRST WEEK IN MAY.



THE fine new s.s. COLOMBO, 1,948 tons, (belonging to Messrs. Watts, Millburn & Co., Owners of the Harlaw and Whampoa), THOMAS MCNABB, Commander, has superior accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 23rd May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine s. s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. HODGES, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Josch Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description to a Saloon built on Deck, for the Ladies' Saloon Passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Sal-on, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE FIRST WEEK IN MAY.

THE fine new s.s. COLOMBO, 1,948 tons, (belonging to Messrs. Watts, Millburn & Co., Owners of the Harlaw and Whampoa), THOMAS MCNABB, Commander, has superior accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 23rd May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent first-class Steamer WHAMPOA, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, 3,855 Tons Register, and 500 Horse Power (nominal), commanded by Captain JOHN C. JAQUES, who has been long and favourably known in the China Trade, will be despatch from Bombay on 4th proximo. This vessel, specially designed and built for the East India and China trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attendance without trouble. In addition to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel, there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking Saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The WHAMPOA having established a name for speed may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Without food. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 39 | 24 | 9 | |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | Including Wines. |

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

"PERSIA" to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

## SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 11th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. INDUS, (3,478 Tons, and 500 H.P.,) Captain W. BARRATT, will LEAVE for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 8 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 18th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. C. ANGOVE, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 15th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

INDUS..... 3,473 TONS 500 H.P., on the 11th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

FOR LONDON.

CHINA ..... 2,010 TONS 400 H.P., to sail in the last week in May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class..... Rs. 660
Second Class..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ITHURIEL, arrived from Glasgow and Falmouth, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Ithuriel.

Bombay, 3rd May 1874.

## VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms :—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading

## SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40,

3 Cases chintz, 2 cases dhoties, 2 cases woollen cloth, 2 cases prints.

2 Cases Coloured Handkerchiefs

15 Bales Canvas, 1 case pencils, 10 casks blacklegs, 25 dozen sherry wine, 1 case flannel, 1 case woollen cloth, &c., &c.

On account of the first purchaser :

A few hundred marble slabs of 18 and 24 square inches.

On account and risk of the concern—

1 Case very superior jacconet, more or less damaged by salt water.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 5th May 1874.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY for Sale by Public Auction, by order of Anderson Eduljee Rustomjee Cow Harjeeun, or Radha, the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Ruttonbye, the widow of Eduljee Cowasjee Matta, the Mortgagor.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or fazendary ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or range of chawl of one compartment, situate, lying and being in the Trinity Street, Dhobie Talao, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement 9 feet, 4 inches in breadth, and 46 feet in length, be the same more or less, assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 9, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the public road, called Trinity Street, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by the house of Cowasjee Pestonjee Kerrawalla.

THE ARRIVAL OF NEW SEEDS BY OVERLAND MAIL (DIRECT FROM THE ROYAL SEEDSMAN).

The Undersigned have just received for sale on commission, a fresh batch of English Vegetable Seeds, viz., fine White Knol-Khol, drum Head Cabbage, St. Osyth, fine Crimson Beet, Mammoth, Cauliflower, Crystal, White Celery, Dennett's Garnishing Parsley, Laxton's Supreme Pea, &c., &c., also, a few packets of Flower Seeds, apply to

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE, Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th May 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of H. D. Fisher, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated ware, such as dish covers, bottle-stands, dishes, ice-pitcher, cruet and pickle-stands, tea set, waiters, toast rack, set of spoons and forks, a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks, silver fish knife and fork, table candlesticks, cutlery, linen, &c., carved blackwood furniture such as round dining and drawing-room tables, dining-room chairs, sideboard, teapoys, whatnots, conversation and reclining sofas, easy and drawing-room chairs, pier and writing tables, plated 3-light hanging argand lamp, table, argand, and kerosine lamps, pictures, Brussel's carpets, flower vases, screens, hatstand, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, wardrobe, towel horses, globe lamps, dispense and cook-room articles, copper cooking utensils &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property of two-storied House, suitable for a Parsee Family, situate at Mahaluxmee, or Breach Candy Road.

On TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Mr. Byramjee Shapoorjee Mahaluxmeewalla, and Mr. Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Chimoorwalla.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house sheds, and open vacant ground, as per plan standing thereon, situate, lying and being built on the free foras land, without the Fort of Bombay, at Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur Ward, registered under No. 614, on the 5th November 1869, and also under No. 280, on the 19th April 1869, in the name of mortgagee, and stands in the book of the Bombay Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 61 and 62, survey Nos. 461 and 462, containing by admeasurement 1,263 8-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the west by the public Mahaluxmee or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of Cowasjee Manockjee Mimbutiwalla, on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Kessowjee Jadowjee Esq., on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Sha Madun Govindjee and Rajjaee, widow of Bharmull Dossa.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house (formerly two houses) standing thereon, situate in the Cazee Syed Street on the east side of the said street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage for hackaloors, on the west by the said Cazee syed street, on the north by the house of Somsoodeen Chaoly, and on the south by the house of Nursey Natha, and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 700, and which said house and premises are rated by the Collector of Assessment under No. 64.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla—

A lot of unserviceable instruments, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Kessowjee Jadowjee, Esq., on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Lillibai, widow of the late Veerjee Nursey :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Cazee Syed Street, in the subdistrict of Bholeshwur, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three-hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Cazee Syed Street, on the north by the house of Madun Govindjee, and on the south by the chawl of Lillibai, the widow of Veerjee Nursey, which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 700, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of assessement under No. 65.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, and following days Messrs BENNETT & Co. will put up to Public Auction admirable Blackwood and Mahogany Household Furniture of every description, Lustres, plated, hanging and Wall Lamps, Grand Square Piano, bronze, marble, and parian Statuary, a selection of Picture Gallery and Library (latter consisting of between 4 to 5,000 Vols.), first-class English-built Landau by "Holmes" of Derby made to order, a couch-seated Brougham by "Silk & Sons," a light Mail Phaeton, a pair of handsome serviceable Horses, &c., &c., at West Field, Breach Candy, the property of Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., reducing establishment on proceeding to Europe. Full particulars will be given in catalogue, and the property on view 8 days previous to the commencement of the Auction.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 5th May 1874.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged and Sound Piece Goods at Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s Godowns in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.'s Godown in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, a quantity of damaged and sound piece-goods, consisting of—

Various widths and weights of Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams and Mulls, Dhoties of various kinds, also Silk Bordered Dhoties, Grey Drills, 28 and 36 yards, Prints, &c., &c.

SALE of a COTTON-GINNING FACTORY and the Houses, Godowns, and Outhouses attached thereto, and of a large piece of cultivated ground at Broach.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May at 4 P.M., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Lalloobhoy Gopaldass, the following properties in one lot :

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Vizulpore in Broach, in the Pre-dencyt of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 54,783 square yards or thereabouts, together with the several messuages, tenements, cotton ginning manufactory, dwelling-houses, outhouses, and godowns, outhouses and premises standing thereon, and all the machinery, fixtures, tools, and implements therein and thereto belonging, which said piece of land and premises are bounded on the east by the property of the Moolajee of Surat, on the west partly by the fields called Bhungeas fields, and partly by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on the north partly by the high road and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on the south by the field belonging to the Pinjrapole Institution at Broach.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of cultivated land or ground called or known by the name of Hakeemjee's Vujeepa, situate at Vizulpore in Broach aforesaid, immediately adjoining the premises hereinbefore firstly described, and containing by admeasurement 36,332 square yards or thereabouts, which said piece of ground is bounded on the east by a private road lying between and separating the said piece of land from the premises hereinbefore firstly described, on the west by the fields called Bhungeas fields, on the north by the public road, and on the south partly by the premises, hereinbefore firstly described, and partly by the fields called Bhungeas fields.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 12th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, (Limited) at Tank Bunder :—

A quantity of Mill Sawn timber in well assorted lots suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

Also, 240 Tons Moulmein Teak Squares ex "Magdala."

58 Tons Board and Scantlings, ex Benefactress and John N. Cushing, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Harmonium, Pictures, Table Ornaments, a strong Light English-built Mail Phaeton, &c., at No. 18, Marine Lines.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 8th day of May, sale commencing at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Residence, No. 18, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod proceeding to England.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the furniture will be on view, 2 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th May 1874.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KHOJA KHACKEE DOSSA has contracted to Mortgage (in addition to the property firstly hereinafter described and which is now mortgaged) the hereditaments and premises secondly and thirdly herein mentioned. All persons having any claim or demand whatsoever upon the said propert es or any or either of them are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned, as Attornies for the Mortgagee, within one week from the date hereof, failing which the mortgage will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims.—Dated this 4th day of May 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

*Firstly.*

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, range or chawl of buildings and premises standing thereon, situate in Second Chummarwadda Street, in the Island of Bombay, which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,238, 944, 945 and 949, and contains by admeasurement 188 square yards, and which said dwelling-house, range and premises are assessed under No. 9, and are bounded on the east partly by the property of Dhurumsy Poonja and partly by the Khoja Jamat Khanna, on the west by the Chummarwad a Cross Lane, on the north by the Sweepers' passage and the Khoja Jamat-khanna, and on the south by the Chummarwadda Second Row.

*Thirdly.*

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, ranges or chawls of buildings and the stables, kitchens and other out-houses attached, situate at Bandora, in Salsette, assessed under Pur No. 1 and Survey No. 309, and bounded as follows—namely, on the east by Battyfields and the Portuguese Church, on or towards the west by partly the property of Nowrojee Manockjee Langra and partly by that of Pa-coal Portuguese, on or towards the north by the Public Road leading to the Hill, and on or towards the south by the passage leading to the village and the Bandora manzel. The land contains by admeasurement 4,855 square yards.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. DE DOUZA begs to inform VISITORS to MATHERAN, that he has lately built a very spacious BUNGALOW attached to the Hotel, which, besides the advantage of a comfortable accommodation, presents a beautiful and distinct view of Bombay. There are THREE SEPARATE BUNGALOWS, besides the ABOVE, whichare commodious and very convenient for Families.

TERMS MODERATE.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

INDIAN BUSINESS IN CURRENT YEAR.

POLICIES ISSUED—120.
AMOUNT ASSURED—Rs. 7,25,000.
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME—Rs. 31,400.

Up to the 28th February we have effected Assurances for £696,578, giving an annual premium income of £ 3,477.

The net premia invested in the names of Trustees are :—

| | |
|---|---|
| In Consols | £24,468 11 11 |
| In Indian Government Securities | 7,646 8 1 |
| Our Guarantee Fund in Consols is | 51,680 2 11 |
| In Canadian Government Securities. | 21,801 3 6 |

WHOLE-WORD POLICIES :
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

50 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

The Positive pays less attention to seeking hasty results than to laying a foundation upon which a thoroughly sound institution may be erected. One of the chief features is the charging of its English rates of premium for the business in India. The Company, instead of taking the favourable Australasia high rates of premium for future refund under the name of "Bonus," considers it fairer to charge at the outset a low rate, commensurate with the risk undertaken. The equity of such a proceeding is unquestionable, and when coupled with the facts that Europeans are living in India under improved sanitary conditions, and that the value of Assurance Companies' shares has risen to fabulous prices, it is evident that Assurants in these times are entitled to more liberal treatment, not only in point of rates, but in other respects as well.

The Positive rates for India are rates for a whole-world business (the Company intending to have Offices everywhere), and cover influences of climate in any part of the world.

As an outer fortification to the system, £20 out of every £100 paid as Capital, is invested in Consols, in Trust, and forms a Guarantee Fund which can only be made available on the improbable consequence of a sudden mortality effecting the ordinary Life Funds of the Company.

The remainder of the Capital is employed in making loans on Mortgages, Reversions, Life Interests, Personal and other Securities in connection with Assurances. The Positive denies the right of using net premiums for Loaning purposes, as they should be invested in Government Securities on behalf of Policyholders. While the Assurers are thus made safe, the Company is not debarred from making handsome profits for Share and Policy-holders, by the trading power of the Capital.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,
Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

A BRANCH has been opened in CANADA, under F. C. Ireland, formerly of the "Atlas" (the largest local office), and 100,000 dlrs. deposited with the DOMINION GOVERNMENT, to secure Policy-holders in conformity with the Acts of the Local Legislature.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, full Copy of Opinions of Lord Sandhurst and Dr. Mount, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to the Agents.

BOMBAY BRANCH :
TREACHERS BUILDING.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMATEUR CONCERT.

TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH MAY, 1874.

PROGRAMME.

Organ, Prelude with Air and Variations ..... *Hesse.*
Tenor Solo. "Come o'er the Stream Charlie" .....
Duet—Organ and Harmonium ..... *Inzoli.*
Baritone Solo. "Cleansing Fires" .....
Organ—Air, "My heart ever faithful" ..... *Bach.*
Tenor Solo. "Death of Nelson" .....
Organ—Processional March ..... *Batiste.*

Concert to begin at 8-30 P.M.

ADMISSION—RUPEES TWO.

THE COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE invite applications for the POST of SECRETARY, vacant though the death of Mr. JAMES TAYLOR. Applications, which are to be addressed to the Committee, to be sent into the Office of the Chamber not later than WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 6th instant.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1st May 1874.

COMMISSARIAT STORES.
NOTICE.—AUCTION SALE, 6TH MAY 1874.

Two TEAKWOOD SHOW CASES, with Glass SHUTTERS and CUPBOARDS.

FOR SALE, the VOYAGE of an INDIAN TROOPSHIP. Price 12 annas. May be had of all Booksellers.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to 2 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, from parties willing to undertake the work of removing portions of Rampart, Filling in Ditches, &c., in the Dockyard.

The Plan and Specifications of the works can be seen and other particulars learnt on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 4th May 1874.

M. B. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

PURE and FRESH DRUGS, CHEMICALS and PATENT MEDICINES of all varieties from the best London Manufacturers, always in stock, at 25 per cent. below other respectable Druggists.

TERMS—CASH.

Out-station Orders promptly and carefully executed.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

*Just Received,*

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| Bishop's Granular Citrate of Magnesia, per bottle | 0 10 |
| Hamilton's Fluid Magnesia, per bottle | 0 10 |
| Lamplough's Pyretic Saline, do. | 1 4 |
| Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer, do. | 2 12 |
| Rowland's Kalydor, do. | 2 8 |
| Grimault's Syrup of Hypo Phosphate of Lime | 1 4 |
| Keating's Persian Insect Powder, per packet | 0 10 |
| Morson's Pepsine Wine, per bottle | 1 8 |
| Oldrige's Balm of Columbia, do. | 1 6 |
| Rossetter's Hair Restorer | 1 12 |

40, Baharkote, Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

SALES of MALWA OPIUM on 1st instant :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23½ | Chests, at Rs. 1375 | per Chest. | |
| 50 | Do. | do. 1380 | do. |
| 75 | Do. | do. 1385 | do. |
| 100 | Do. | do. 1390 | do. |
| 214½ | Do. | do. 1401 | do. |

671 Chests.

Mr. Gunneshdass Kimajee bought 468 Chests, as under :—
From Gooljee Jugunnath, 33½ Chests.
From Ramputtab Kalooram, 38 Chests.
From Budreedass Sreek

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 4TH MAY, 1874.

TELEGRAMS of this morning's date, from Liverpool, report the Cotton market as opening quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, Saturday's receipts at the American ports being 4,000 bales against 8,000, and the exports to Great Britain 4,000 against 10,000, on the corresponding date last year. From private sources, we learn that current estimates in Liverpool of the probable week's receipts are 26,000 bales, which should it prove correct shows a falling off consistent with a total crop of about 4,100,000, which now appears to be the generally accepted figure.

Consols have advanced ¼ per cent., this morning's quotation being 93¼. Bar Silver is still quoted at 58¾d. per ounce.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—For a mail day there has been a fair amount of business doing to-day in sterling, the Banks have shown more disposition to buy, and rates close quite ¼ per cent. under Saturday's quotations. In 6 months' sight Bank paper transactions took place in the morning at 1s. 11¼d., but in the afternoon 1s. 11 7/16d. was the general rate. For Credits 1s. 11¾d. must still be quoted, nothing under having been reported, But Document Bills have been negotiated at that figure. Nothing of a special character has transpired to account for the downward tendency observable, but there is undoubtedly a feeling gaining ground that the busiest part of our season is over and that a time of cheaper money is not far off. The weekly return of the Bank of Bombay to the 2nd instant, which we publish to-day, is apparently against the market, the cash balance showing a reduction on the week of nearly 18 lacs, but in looking into the figures they lose somewhat of their significance. The Government Treasury balance at the head office is reduced by 5½ lacs, but against this there is an increase at the branches of 2½ lacs, while public deposits have increased by 5½ lacs. Loans have increased by 10¾ lacs, and Discounts by 6¼ lacs, at the same time the Bank has increased its holdings of Government Paper by 4 lacs.

In Calcutta Exchange there has been less pressure to sell, and demand may be quoted at 98¾ and 60 days' sight at 98¾. *Government Paper* is very steady at previous rates, but there are few sellers.

THE SHARE MARKET has been firm, and with the exception of Colaba Land shares, which have given way slightly, values are in favour of holders. Spinning and Weaving scrip has been largely dealt in, and in most instances shows a slight advance. The following are to-day's quotations for leading shares, viz:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| New Bank of Bombay | 7,678 |
| Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 4,378 |
| National Bank of India | 128 |
| Colaba Land Company | 1,360 |
| Mazagon Land Company | 915 |
| Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 885 |
| Alexandra Spinning & W. Co. | 1,535 |
| Alliance Spinning & W. Co. | 2,000 |
| Dhurumsey Spinning & W. Co | 1,780 |
| Great Eastern | 2,675 |
| Jewraj Balloo Mills | 1,415 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 1,465 |
| Oriental | 4,000 |
| Soonderdas Spinning | 1,625 |

COTTON.—The dulness in Liverpool has begun at length to exercise a quietening influence here, and although no material decline in prices can be quoted yet, sellers are more inclined to sell than exporters are to buy at current rates. For the best selection of Mowa about previous figures are still paid —Rs. 182 to Rs. 183—and the same may be said of most other descriptions, but ordinary qualities may be quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. Supplies of Dhollera are on a fair scale as regards quantity, but the quality shows a marked falling off. This may be accepted as a fair indication that the crop is becoming rapidly exhausted.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, both by sail and steam. Ready Iron ships are being held for £3-5, but vessels commencing to load are freely offered at £3 to £3-2-6. For steamers, we still quote £3 to £3-1-3 per ton, ready, and £2-18 9 to arrive.

IN PIECE GOODS and YARNS there has been very little done, attention having been taken up by the departure of the mail; but the market is fairly steady, and prices well supported.

### NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 2nd May, compared with the statement issued on 25th April:—

| LIABILITIES. | 25th April. Rs. | 2nd May. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors Capital:— | | |
| First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid | Rs.50,00,000 | |
| Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. | ,, 10,00,000 | |
| Do. do. do. paid on Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share | ,, 12,20,875 | |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities | 72,17,375 | 72,20,875 |
| Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office | 13,00,000 | 13,00,000 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 63,04,518 | 57,70,319 |
| Other Deposits | 29,87,113 | 32,44,079 |
| Post Bills | 1,07,35,427 | 1,12,70,798 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 22,285 | 23,767 |
| | 3,57,087 | 4,14,120 |
| | Rs. 2,89,23,805 | 2,92,43,957 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 22,31,826 | 26,47,039 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise | 10,16,649 | 9,80,208 |
| Loans, on Security of do do. | 25,55,691 | 36,69,902 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 386 | 5,394 |
| Bills Discounted | 1,14,44,898 | 1,20,36,537 |
| Stamps | 5,488 | 5,493 |
| Dead Stock Rs. 5,03,855 | | |
| Amount applied in reduction ,, 95,000 | 4,08,855 | 4,08,855 |
| Bullion | 11,897 | 11,897 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 1,60,647 | 1,51,850 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 1,10,47,498 | 92,73,782 |
| Rs | 2,89,23,805 | 2,92,43,957 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP GRANITE CITY, 726 tons, Captain R. Ellis, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 4,345 bales cotton.

THE S.S. NAGOTNA, 152 tons, Nacoda, will sail to day for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and eighty-seven deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, 1,542 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China mail and a cargo of 1,827 chests opium, 1,148 bales cotton, and sundries. She carried the following passengers:—For Yokohama—Mrs. Bryant and child. For Galle—Colonel Mulcaster and Mr. A. Morgan.

THE S. S. ITHURIEL, 733 tons, Captain D. Pearson, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Glasgow (March 24th), calling at Falmouth, Malta, and Port Said via the Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev. Mr. Appleton, Miss. B. Appleton, Miss C. Appleton, Mrs. Tait and five children, Mrs. Stewart and child and Mrs. Pearson.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. PENANG, Captain W Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, two horses, and the following passengers:—Dr. Keith, Mr. Monement, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Williams, Captain Jolly, Conductor and Mrs. McDonald, three children and servant, and one hundred and twenty-three deck passengers.

THE S.S. WHAMPOA, 2,487 tons, Captain J. C. Jaques, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. and Mrs. Richards and infant, two Misses Richards, Major and Mrs. Tighe, Dr. A. S. Jayakar, Dr. A. Sanderson, Dr. R. Dick, Dr. J. Keith, Mr. G. McCorpal, Mr. Purdon, Mr. Moyan and two children, and Mr. Maclean.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. CASHMERE, Captain F. Cotton, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Coast and Calcutta (April 9th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Barton, Revd. Bernardo, Mrs. Cleve and three children, Mrs. Winkler, Mr. Gluter, Mr. Remington, Lieut. W. Cook, Colonel C. P. Macony, Mr. J. H. Morgan and two children, Mrs. Mowinish, Dr. de Gama, Colonel Francis, Mr. J. E Gibson, and 140 deck passengers.

### ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Penang s) | Stewart | Bussorah, April 16. |

### DEPARTURES.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | St. Elmo | Clarke | Liverpool. |
| | Golconda (s) | Fentiman | Aden and Suez. |
| | Whampoa (s) | Jaques | Liverpool. |
| | Zambesi (s) | Cates | China, &c. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Granite City, Ellis, to Havre.
Steamer Nagotana, Nacoda, to Cutch.

The steamer Penang, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
30 Abyssinia(s)...Long.....Moulmein April 23.
Meinam(s).....Gouvain.....Galle April 24.
Mahratta (s) ...Ewart.....Sandoway April 25.

DEPARTURES.

April.
30 Steamers Duke of Sutherland and Navarino.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April
2 Maduca..... Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

May.
1 Southern Queen... Caliogapatam.
1 Khiva (s) ..... Calcutta.
2 Hilarion ..... London.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Pembrokeshire, 8 cases plate glass, Bhicoo Sazlee and Co.
Muriel, s, 19 casks white paint, 3 casks red paint, and 3 casks colour, A B A Kahim.
Wimbledon, s, 27 cases sherry wine, Lawrence and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Clarence, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Hindustan, s, 25 cases geneva, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Pembrokeshire, 238 cases oilmanstores and 12 cases currants, Sarapally Heptoola; 128 kegs iron nails and 139 cases window glass, Fazellally Moosabhoy.
Orchis, s, 12,900 fire bricks, C Bouneviale and Co; 2 hogsheads sherry, C K Mitchell and Co; 16 kegs iron nails, F Moosabhoy; 405 kegs nails, N Chandabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Ceres, s, 6 cases dye, K Lallbhoy; 15 cases beer, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 5 cases glass buttons, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 100 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigall, 150 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

### DAILY EXPORTS—4TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Savernake, 118 bales cotton, J. Tricumdass; 3 bales cotton A Nurpall; 51 bales cotton, G. Canjee; 100 bales cotton, C Madhowdass; 730 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers; 25 bales cotton, V Takersey; 300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.; 160 cwts coir yarn, M Mowjee.
Tagus, s, 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
Riga s, 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 80 bales wool, S Veerjee 30 bales wool, L Gindjee; 94 bales cotton, D G Hoosen and Co; 60 bales cotton, D Rutonsee; 1 bale cotton, C Khetsey; 200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 50 bales cotton, G Cotton Peel, Cassels, 260 bales cotton, G. Cotton and Co.
Mabel, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.; 250 bales cotton, N Maneckjee and Co.
Orches s, 28 bales wool, P. Kessowjee. 52 bales cotton, J Purosum; 63 bales wool, A Riebe & Co; 128 bales wool, M Jetha; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co 6 bales cotton, J N Mahomed; 10 bales wool, K Luckmedass & Co; 99 bundles myrabollams, M. Dama.
Cerdic, s, 550 bundles galls, G Runchordass; 960 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers; 18 bales wool, N Bhagraj; 104 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 435 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co; 50 bales cotton, The L A and A Co; 223 bales cotton, C Pitamber; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 175 bales cotton, T Veljee and Co; 55 bales cotton, L Bhimjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, S Khoosalchund; 100 bales wool, M Kuttow; 76 bales cotton, V Luckmonbhoy; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
Midlothian s, 118 bales cotton, C Pitamber; 44 bales wool, H Kahlass; 144 bales cotton, C Callianjee; 210 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 31 bales cotton, M Liladhur; 200 bales cotton, N Manuckjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 143 bales cotton R Bapoobhoy.
Whampoa s, 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Wimbledon, s, 1,239 bundles linseed, and 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 66 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, C Mowjee and Co; 225 bales cotton, E Latham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 71 bales cotton, R Reerjee; 700 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 60 bales cotton, H Cupoorchund; 100 bales cotton, J Munoohuudass; 400 bales cottou, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda s, 2 cases shawls, Sir C. Forbes and Co.
Indus s, 650 cwts. myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 30 cases gum, C. Nanjee.
Colombo s, 47 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.; 2 bales hides, R. Mahomed; 23 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ceres s, 100 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Blythwood s, 95 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ceres s, 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.; 3 bundles hides and 11 bundles deer horns, W. Chandabhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Commissariat s, 1,000 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.
City of Delhi, 40 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 200 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.
Indus s, 61 bales cotton, V. Takersee; 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co.
Horse Guard s, 240 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vicay and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi, s, 240 pieces E teeth, H E F Mahomed; 9 packages bedlium, and 13 packages olibanum, L Chuttoo; 9 chests opium, R Calooram; 13 chests opinum, C Bomanjee and Co; 21 chests opium, H E Allias; 714 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 36 chests opium, S Dowlutram; 26 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 94 chests opium, E Juggonath; 17 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 9 chests opium, G Koonjlall; 13 chests opium, J Ramjus; 54 chests opium, H Ramgopall; 20 chests opium, R Khimjee; 24 chests opium, S N Tolatee; 257 bales cotton, N Kessowjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi, s, 54 chests opium, M Choonilall; 25 chests opium, H Nursingdass; 20 chests opium, T Gunshamdass; 19 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 194 chests opium, J Peerbhoy; 13 chests opium, S Ramdass; 6 chests opium C Bomanjee; 9 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co.

### WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 4th May, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 92.

CARWAR, 4th May, 5-45 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west by west 3, thermometer 87 barometer 29-78, rain fall 3 cents.

MANGALORE, 4th May, 9-40 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind east west, thermometer 87, barometer 80.

TUTICORIN, 4th May, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 89, barometer 29-77.

VIZAGOBLA, 4th May, 5-42 P.M.—Weather clear wind westerly high, thermometer 94.

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE—4th MAY 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 4th May, 11-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 48 minutes.

Via Suez, 4th May, 12-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 4th May, 9-17 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 0 hours 45 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 4th May, 4-40 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 28 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 4th May, 12-30 P.M. Time in transit, 10 hours 37 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 3rd May to 8 P.M. of the 4th May is as follows:—

| | Max. | Mni. |
|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 3 42 | 0 5 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 0 45 | 0 14 |
| ,, Madras | 0 46 | 0 9 |

### COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 39 feet.

Means of Observations taken daily at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.

| April & May 1874. | Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah. | Temperature of the Air. | Wet-bulb Thermometer. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity of Air. | Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 1). | Maximum temperature of the Air during the following day, read at 4 P.M. | Minimum temperature of the Air during the following day, read at 6 A.M. | Wind. General Direction. | Wind. Movement in 24 hours |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | O | O | O | | | O | O | | |
| 27 | 29·793 | 82·3 | 76·0 | 73·7 | ·759 | 1·2 | 86·5 | 76·3 | NNE, N, NE, NW, WNW, W, WNW, NW | |
| 28 | ·824 | 83·4 | 77·1 | 74·8 | ·761 | 1·6 | 88·4 | 77·6 | NW, W, SSW, W, WNW, NW, NNW, WNW | 227 |
| 29 | ·753 | 84·9 | 78· | 76·3 | ·809 | 1·2 | 86·3 | 78·3 | N, NNW, N, NE, NW, NW, NNW. | 211 |
| 30 | ·774 | 82·7 | 76·4 | 74·0 | ·758 | 2·4 | 87·1 | 77·5 | NNW, N, NW, WsW, WNW, NW. | 379 |
| 1 | ·795 | 82·5 | 75·5 | 72·8 | ·732 | 0·8 | 86·7 | 77·0 | NW, NNE, NE, NW, NW, NW. | 227 |
| 2 | ·793 | 83·3 | 76·9 | 74·5 | ·756 | 3·· | 86·7 | 77·7 | NNW, NE, NE, NW, NW, NNW. | 345 |
| 3 | ·768 | 83·6 | 76·9 | 74·4 | ·746 | 7·2 | 88·2 | 78·0 | NNW, NW, NW, NNW. | 309 |
| | | | | | | | | | NE, NW. | 310 |

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE 1st Battalion 12th, 2nd Battalion 16th, 2nd Battalion 17th, 1st Battalion 25th, 27th, 33rd, 34th, 35th, and 101st have been selected to form the second batch of regiments for foreign service, and will be available after the 1st Battalion 4th, 2nd Battalion 9th, 2nd Battalion 15th, 2nd Battalion 23rd, 42nd, and 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade have left England. The 1st Battalion 12th will act as relief to its second battalion, now in Bengal; the 2nd Battalion 17th to the 45th, in Madras; the 1st Battalion, 25th to its 2nd Battalion, in Bengal; the 27th to the 107th, in Bengal; the 33rd to the 76th, in Madras; the 34th to the 55th, in Bengal; and the 35th to the 107th, in Madras; but it is not, of course, necessary for the whole of the corps to proceed out to India. The 1st Battalion 12th arrived home from New Zealand in August, 1867; the 2nd Battalion 16th, from Barbadoes in February, 1869; the 2nd Battalion 17th from Canada in May, 1868; the 1st Battalion 25th, from Canada in August, 1867; the 27th from India in January, 1868; the 33rd from Abyssinia in June, 1868; the 34th from India in July, 1867; the 35th from India in January, 1868; and the 101st from India in January, 1869.

DEFINITE instructions, we are told, have been received in the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich Arsenal for the immediate preparation of a gigantic muzzle-loading rifled gun, which is expected to weigh at least 81 tons, and the designs have been approved of by the authorities at Pall-Mall. The requisite coils will be put in hand at once, with a view, if possible, of having a large heat ready for welding in time for the anticipated visit of the Czar of Russia early in May. The dimensions, which will be colossal in their character, appear as follows:—Length over all 26 feet 9 inches, length of bore 24 feet, calibre during preliminary trials 14 inches. Should this latter, however, prove to be insufficient, the steel tube is made thick enough to admit of the bore being increased in diameter to a very considerable extent. The rifling is not decided on as yet. A total length of only 3 inches less than 9 yards for a gun seems almost incredible, but, from experiments now being made with the 38-ton gun, it would appear that length is a very important consideration, the result of trials made with this lengthened gun having been most satisfactory. The first 81-ton gun will probably be only used as an experimental one, but will be the commencement of a series which will form the armament of her Majesty's future ship Inflexible.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

ARRIVALS—April 30.

Poett, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Veternary Establishment, on on leave, from Mhow.

MAY 2.

Taylor, Major, Madras R. A., on duty, from Bangalore.

MAY 3.

Dick, Surgeon Major, 17th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Harrington, Lieutenant, Bengal 27th P. N. I., on leave, from Peshawar.
Paterson, Lieutenant, Bengal 23rd Regiment, to appear before a Medical Board, from Jhelum.
Soady, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before a Medical Board, from Fort Abazzie (Peshawar.)
Maloney, Colonel, Madras 25th Regiment, on furlough, from Cannanore.
Cooke, Lieutenant, Madras 9th Regiment, to appear before a Medical Board, from Cannanore.
Hicks, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

MAY 4.

Boulton, Major, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.
Keith, Surgeon, Medical Department, on medical certificate, from Shikarpur.

DEPARTURES—May 2.

Bond, Colonel, 6th Brigadier, R. A., on leave, to Neilgheries.
Brown, Major, Bengal R. A., to rejoin, to Rawul Pindee.
Cox, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Infantry, on furlough, to Europe.
Bean, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.
Mulcaster, Colonel, Madras 3rd Cavalry, on leave, to Galle.
Britten, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Deesa.
Tighe, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Sanderson, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
Brownlow, Brigadier General, Bengal Staff Corps, on Medical Certificate, to England.
Simpson, Captain, 28th Regiment N. I. to rejoin, to Rajcote.
Dirk, Surgeon Major, 17th Regiment N. I. on furlough, to Europe.
Gray, Colonel, Pay Department, on furlough, to Europe.
Hicks, Lieutenant 3rd Hussars, on leave, to England.
Macleod, Lieutenant Colonel, 21st Regiment N. I. on leave, to England.
Taylor, Major, Madras R. A. on duty, to Bangalore.
Keith, Surgeon, Medical Department on Medical Certificate to England.
Carnegie, Captain, Bengal 17th Cavalry, to rejoin, to Sealkote.
Cooke, Lieutenant Madras 9th Regiment N. I. on Medical Certificate, to England.

### ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 24th April 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction the retirement and to make the following appointments:—

13th Hussars—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, Lieut Arthur Cotton Beare is permitted to retire from the Service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners, as the value of his commission. Dated 8th April 1874.

17th Bengal Cavalry—Capt G H W Hoggan, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, during the absence of Maj Watson on furlough. Dated 11th April 1874.

Capt E G Newnham, 3rd Squadron Officer and offg Adjt, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Hoggan. Dated 11th April 1874.

Capt H B Swiney, attached to the Regt, to officiate as Adjt, vice Newnham, and during the absence of Capt Glascock on furlough. Dated 11th April 1874.

2nd Native Infantry—Lieut Col W B Shawe, 2nd in Command, to be Comdt, vice Oakes, deceased. Dated 11th April 1874.

Lieut Col F A Dickins, Wing Officer, on furlough, to be 2nd in Command, vice Shawe. Dated 11th April 1874.

7th N I—Surgn S Brereton to officiate in medical charge, vice McConachey. Dated 11th April 1874.

10th N I—Capt C H Palmer, S C, (on furlough), to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Mills, appointed Adjt. Dated 11th April 1874.

19th N I—Capt C R Bergman, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate, as Wing Officer, during the absence of Maj Copland on furlough. Dated 11th April 1874.

22nd N I—Lieut Col J J O'Bryen, 2nd in Command and offg Comdt, is confirmed in command of the regiment. Dated 11th April 1874.

Maj B T Stafford, Wing Officer, on furlough, to be 2nd in Command, vice O'Bryen. Dated 11th April 1874.

Capt C H Bridges, Adjt, to be Wing Officer, vice Stafford. Dated 11th April 1874.

28th N I—Capt F R A B Constable, attached to the 37th N I, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Rind, a pro bationer in the Comsat Dept. Dated 11th April 1874.

34th N I—Capt C S Pratt, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Evans, who has vacated on proceeding on leave. Dated 11th April 1874.

43rd N I—Capt G W Beresford, 1st Wing Subaltern, is re-appointed 1st Wing Subaltern with effect from the date of his promotion to the rank of Capt. Dated 11th April 1874.

44th N I—Capt R A Wauchope, offg 2nd in Command 18th N I, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Cory, offg as Comdt. Dated 28th Feb 1874.

1st Goorkha Regiment—Capt C Mercer, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qrmaster, during the absence of Capt Barnett on furlough. Dated 11th April 1874.

4th Goorkha Regt—Maj J P Turton, 2nd in Command, (on return from furlough) to officiate as Comdt, during the absence of Lieut Col Tytler on furlough. Dated 11th April 1874.

Maj F F Rowcroft, Wing officer and offg 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt, until the return of Maj Turton. Dated 11th April 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Artillery—Capt F W Carey to rank as Capt from 1st N 1872.

Capt J Loch to rank as Capt from 12th June 1870.
Lieut E W Nash to be Capt from 18th Dec 1873.
Royal Engineers—Lieut T F Boileau to be Capt from the 18th Dec 1873.
2nd Batn 22nd Regt—Lieut A Brett to be Capt from the 16th August 1871.
73rd Regt—Major G W Muriel to be Lieut Col from the 24th June 1868.

Medical Department, British Service—Surgn Maj J Inkson to rank as Surgn Maj from the 19th Oct 1869.
Surgn Maj W G Don, M D, to rank as Surgn Maj from the 22nd Jan 1870.
Surgn Maj H R Maclean to rank as Surgn Maj from the 22nd April 1870.
Surgn Maj W A Gardiner to be Surgn Maj from 22nd Sept 1870.
Surgn D M Davidson, M D, to be Surgn Maj from 1st Oct 1872.
Surgn R P Ferguson to be Surgn, from 31st March 1874.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, the undermentioned officers of the Royal Horse Artillery, having been promoted into brigades on the home establishment, are directed to proceed to England, travelling at the public expense, viz:—

Maj A H Murray, E Baty A Bgde.
Capt A T Wintle, C Baty F Bgde.
Capt R E Cane, D A, is directed to proceed from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur, for duty with G Baty 8th Bgde, to travel at the public expense, his services being urgently required.
Lieut A Broadfoot, No 1 Baty 13th Bgde R A, having been appointed to C Baty F Bgde R H A, is directed to proceed from Kyrs Gully to Peshawur, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustanee on 6th April 1874:—

Sub-Lieut the Hon J P Napier, 10th Hussars.
Hospital Apprentice D Jones, 16th Hussars.
Sergt Maj T Stuart, 15th Hussars.
Lance Corporal W A Cockrell, 10th Hussars.
Private J J Williams, 10th Hussars.
Sub Lieut F H N Lake, 59th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division order, dated the 16th April 1874, directing Surgn Maj W Mc r, M D, to assume charge of the office of the Dep Surgn Gen l of the Bengal Forces, Meerut Circle, with effect from the 20th instant, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

Allahabad Division order, dated the 18th March 1874, directing Surgn Maj G Whitla, doing duty 1-14th Foot at Benares, to take over medical charge of the D Baty 11th Bde R A from Surgn W H Jameson, M D, who on being relieved will report himself for duty with 1-14th Foot.

Eastern Frontier District order, dated the 3rd April 1874, directing Surgn J O'Flaherty, M D, to assume medical charge of the 42nd N I, from the date of arrival of the head quarters of the regiment at Shillong.

Dated the 6th April 1874, directing Surgn E Bovill, M D attached to the 44th N I, to proceed to Trepore and relieve Surgn W H Stewart of the medical charge of the 19th N I.

19th Foot, 2nd Batn—Regimental order, dated the 7th April 1874, appointing Lieut T O Fitzgerald to act as Interpreter, vice Lieut C Barton, proceeded on famine relief duty, with effect from the 1st idem.

39th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 15th April 1874, appointing Capt A G Wynon to officiate as Interpreter, vice Lieut E W Coman, proceeded on general leave.

10th Bengal Lancers—Regimental order, dated the 11th April 1874, appointing Capt A England, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt H C Greenaway, proceeded on leave to Bombay.

19th N I—Regimental order, dated the 15th April 1874, making the following appointments consequent on the departure on general leave of Lieut Col J F Stafford, Comdt:—

Lieut Co J Ruggles, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.
Capt J E Waller, offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

*(Central Provinces Gazette,* May 2.)

Mr D H C Maclean, appointed an Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Central Provinces, is posted to the Jabalpur District.

The three months' privilege leave of absence granted to Mr G J Nowell, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Balaghat, is cancelled.

The Chief Comr is pleased to appoint Mr W Munton, Extra Asst Comr, to be a Magis of the 1st Class in the Raipur District and is pleased, to declare that the Court presided over by Mr W Munton, shall be of the 5th Grade, having jurisdiction up to Rs 5,000.

Mr A C Bainbridge, Asst Comr, po ted to the Nagpur District, assumed charge of his duties on the 27th ultimo.

Colonel J B Dennys, Addtl Comr of the Nagpur Division, ceased to exercise the duties of that office on the 30th ultimo, after noon.

Mr F Coles, appointed an Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, assumed charge of his duties at Nagpur on the 30th ultimo, before noon.

The services of Mr J McKee, Asst Conservator of Forests, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

### PUNJAB ORDERS.

*(Punjab Gazette,* April 30.)

Surgn R T Wright, Offg Civil Surgn of Peshawar, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Medicine and physiology at the Lahore Medical School, with effect from the 20th April 1874, vice Surgn Maj A Neil, offg as Principal of that Institution.

Surgn G Massy is appointed to officiate as Supt of Vaccination, Punjab, vice Surgn J Bennett, proceeding to Europe on furlough on medical certificate, with effect from the 20th April 1874.

Mr Carr-Stephen, Judge, Small Cause Court, Jalandhar, is appointed Judge, Small Cause Court, Simla.

Mr G J Ryall, Judge, Small Cause Court, Simla, is appointed Judge, Small Cause Court, Jalandhar.

Surgn-Maj A P Holmes, M D., 1st Sikh Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the sanatarium of Shaikh Budin for the session of 1874.

Surgn D N Martin, M D, 30th N I, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Peshawar and Supt of the Jail at that Station, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 28th April 1874.

Leave of absence, from 2 th April to 15th Oct. 1874, is granted to Maj W C Chowne, 6th Punjab Infantry, on Medical certificate, to visit Simla.

Leave of absence, from 1st May to 1st Nov 1874, is granted to Capt G C Bird, 1st Punjab Cavalry, on private affairs, to visit Murree and Kashmir.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Dated 10th April 1874, appointing Surgn-Maj J R Johnson, 5th Gurkha Regt, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from 11th idem, the date of arrival of Brigade Head-quarters at Abbottabad.

Kohat Station Order, dated 23rd March 1874, appointing Surgn J Lloyd to the medical charge of the detachment, 1st Punjab Cavalry, proceeding into camp in Miranzai, in addition to his other duties.

Dated 10th April 1874, appointing Surgn F Sanders, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to the Medical charge of the Peshawar Mountain Battery and Garrison Company of Artillery, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 22nd March last, vice Surgn J Lloyd.

Dated 25th March 1874, appointing Capt J B Slater, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Detachment Staff Officer to the following Force proceeding to Miranzai on 28th idem, in addition to his other duties:—

1st Punjab Cavalry, 82 sabres.
Head-quarters and entire Battery, Peshawar Mountain Battery.
Head-quarters and 383 men of all ranks, 2nd Sikh Infantry.
Head-quarters and 393 men of all ranks, 3rd Punjab Infantry.

Mr R H Tulloch, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, having reported his arrival at Ambalah from leave to Europe, is posted to the Hill Roads Division, which he joined on the 30th March 1874.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

*(North-Western Provinces' Gazette,* May 2)

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

The undermentioned officers of the Ghazeepore District to be Ma s of the classes specified against their names:—

Mr F Giles, Asst Mag, 2nd cas s.
Mr F S Bullock, Asst Mag, Shahjehanpore, to be a Justice of the Peace for the N-W Provinces.
Mr E A J Wallace, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Muttra, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Futtehpore during the absence on leave of Mr S A Campbell, or until further orders.
Mr F Baker, 1st Asst Secy to Govt, N-W Provinces, to be an Asst Mag and Collr.
Mr F Baker, Asst Mag and Collr, to be Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieut-Govr, N-W P, with effect from the date of taking charge.
Mr J S Mackintosh, Offg Under-Secy, to be 1st Asst Secy to Govt, N-W Provinces, vice Mr F Baker, but to continue to officiate as Under-Secy.
Mr R Smeaton, Asst Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, to be an Asst Mag and Collr.
Mr R Simeaton, Asst Mag and Collr, to officiate as 1st Asst Secy to Govt, N-W Provinces, with effect from the date of taking charge.
Mr F Robinson to officiate as Professor of Literature, Agra College, during the absence on leave of Mr W N Boutflower, or until further orders, with effect from the 15th April, 1874.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions:—
Mr C C Hicks, Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade, to officiate in the 4th grade, with effect from the date of Capt J W O'Dowda's departure on leave.
Local-Lieut R J Young, Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade, to officiate in the 4th grade, with effect from the 24th March, 1874.
Mr William Ensor Parry, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is posted to the charge of the Allygurh Subdivision of the Meerut Provincial Division.
Mr A Atkinson, Ex Engr, 4th grade, attached to the 1st Circle of Irrigation Works, N-W Provinces, is directed to proceed at once to report himself to the Commissioner of Bhagulpore, for employment on famine relief works, vice Mr A Grant, Ex Engr, 4th grade, whose services have been applied for from the Govt of Bengal for a special duty. This transfer is made for the benef

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## CAPTURE OF BILBAO BY THE REPUBLICANS.

LONDON, 4TH MAY.

Marshal Serrano and General Concha entered Bilbao on Saturday amid great rejoicings.

The Carlists are dispersing through Guipuzcoa.

A military levy of all Spaniards over the age of 19 has been ordered.

## SERIOUS OUTBREAK AGAINST THE FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, 4TH MAY, MORNING.

A serious riot occurred here yesterday in the French settlement. The mob stoned the foreigners and sacked and burned a number of houses. The police fired on the mob and shot several Chinese. The Shanghai volunteers have been called out and the sailors landed from the ships in harbour.

All is now quiet, but an uneasy feeling still prevails.

The origin of the disturbance was that the French are making a road which interferes with the Niagpo graves.

The English settlement is not affected.

LONDON, 2ND MAY, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera 5¾d. | |
| Exchange on India | 1s. 16⅜d. to 1s. 16½d. |
| Oriental Bank Shares | £44. |
| Chartered „ „ | £14. |
| Do. Mercantile „ | £25. |
| Hongkong and Shanghai | £36. |
| Total Coin in the Bank of France | £43,000,000. |
| „ Notes in circulation | £105,125,000. |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 96½. |
| 4½ do. do. | 98. |
| 5½ do. do. | 102½. |
| 3 per cent. Consols, for account | 93. |
| 5 do. French Rente, 1872 | 94½ ex coupon. |
| Bar Silver | 58½. |

Arrival—Coromandel.

MR. JOHN GORDON and Mr. W. Martin Wood are candidates for the appointment of Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

IT has been found necessary to establish a hospital for the treatment of cattle suffering from rinderpest and other diseases at Lucknow.

WE are requested to contradict a report that cholera has appeared in Nassick. For the last two years or more there has not been a single case of cholera in Nassick.

A PRIVATE in H.M.'s 45th Regiment at Rangoon has filed a petition for a divorce from his wife in the Recorder's Court, on account of her adultery with a sergeant in the same regiment.

THE certificates of both the captain and first officer of the British barque Alice, which was lately wrecked on her voyage between Madras and Coconada, have been suspended for nine months.

MR. GRIFFITHS, of the Bombay School of Art, has received instructions by telegraph to go home for six months on full pay, to take charge, no doubt, of some artistic work for the India office.

THE Turks are now connecting Hoodeida with Taiz by telegraph, the wire for this purpose having been recently brought from home. Telegraphic communication is established between Hoodeida and Sanaa, the capital of Yeinen.

WE hear that, after all, Dr. Lumsdaine will not resign the Sanitary Commissionership of Bombay, or go away on two years' leave, but will only take a short three months' holiday, returning to Bombay at the end of that time to finish his Census Report.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GARNET WOLSELEY has stepped across the heads of 165 seniors to the rank of Major-General. The same gazette that announces Sir Garnet Wolseley's promotion, also gives notification of that of Colonel Maclagan, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers. Major-General Maclagan has superseded 235 seniors.

DURING the year 1873-74 the export of rice from Maulmain was 71,949 tons as against 51,718 tons in the previous year, and the export of timber 86,361 tons as against 78,657 tons. The total value of the import trade was Rs. 1,04,84,978, and of export trade Rs. 1,19,41,129. The trade of the port has increased threefold since 1855-56.

THE new statue of Sir James Outram, which was so highly spoken of by the London newspapers, was placed on its pedestal on Thursday, and the *Englishman* understands that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will unveil the statue on the Queen's Birthday. The statue weighs about 7½ tons. No hitch of any kind has occurred in connection with it, since its arrival in Calcutta.

THE *Lucknow Times* has learnt that Fort Muchee Bhawan is being put into a thorough state of effectiveness. The armament is to be considerably increased by the addition of some very heavy guns, the ramparts and walls are being strengthened, and bomb-proof magazines, after the most approved fashion, are talked of. In short, the Fort is to be made one of the most important strong-holds in India.

A FRIEND remarks, says the *Dacca paper*, Campbell's famine may be a very formidable affair when viewed with mere reference to the cost of its prevention, but things are not what they seem—on paper! The boro crop of East Bengal has yielded a sixteen-anna harvest and with the rain we have lately had, it is easy to predict that the crop now in the ground is thriving. I fear the famine is only a sensational rice cyclone."

THE new Church Gate Street Station of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Company was opened yesterday with considerable *éclat*, in the presence of the chief railway officials. The entrances and the platform were decorated for the occasion with flags, streamers, and bunting, and with evergreens and branches of palm trees. The new station is solidly constructed, and affords excellent accommodation to passengers in the open space by the beach where it is situated. It is also exceedingly pretty, reminding one of a cosy Swiss châlet.

THE Marine Court of Enquiry into the circumstances attending the sinking of the steamer Calcutta at her moorings off Baboo Ghaut, Calcutta, in consequence of her being run into by the s.s Galatea, has completed its labours, and the finding of the Court is that Mr. Williams, Assistant Harbour-Master, who was at the time in charge of the Galatea, was guilty of carelessness and negligence. A subscription list has been opened in Calcutta for the purpose of affording assistance to the officers and crew of the ship who have lost all they had on board.

A TRANSLATION from the *Peking Gazette* of the 15th of March last informs us that the King of Burmah is anxious to become a vassal of the Emperor of China. A memorial from the Governor of Yunan states that a Burmese official has brought him a petition, stating that "the Prince of Burmah, having heard that hostilities in the province of Yunan had completely ceased, had ordered this official to repair to Tali, and to request that Burmah might again send tribute to the Emperor, and that trade might go on as was formerly the custom." The Governor accordingly, "finding that the Prince was extremely anxious to enjoy the benefits of Chinese civilisation," sanctioned his request, and instructed him to send tribute in accordance with the former existing regulations.

IN our issue of yesterday we quoted from the *Englishman's* Money article to the effect that business generally was looking more healthy and that terms for accommodation were easier. The same authority now tells us, writing on Thursday evening, "the late prognostications of an early return to easy money have proved to be premature, as the Government continues to send very large sums of money, against all expectation, to their treasuries in the famine districts, in which there must now be a great accumulation of coin lying in the meantime idle. The scarcity of specie, therefore, continues here unabated, no imports of magnitude having taken place. The quantity of silver coin and bullion reported afloat from England to India is of about a crore of rupees in value, of which rather under a third is destined for this port, and the remainder for Bombay. Business, however, continues dull, especially export business; so the serious inconvenience that would, in ordinary times, be caused to trade by the present great abnormal movements of treasure, is not being experienced to any great extent. With the exception of treasury withdrawals' the Bank's position remains this week much as it did last, the only other alteration of the least importance being a decrease of nearly 4 lakhs in the "Other Deposits."

WE read of most extraordinary proceedings at the annual Easter Vestry meeting held in Manchester Cathedral, which arose out of the election of chairman. The dean (the Rev. Dr. Cowie) was denounced as a Puseyite. A Mr. Collings was proposed as chairman; and the meeting was then informed that Precentor Smith took the chair in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, an announcement that was received with great uproar. The old churchwardens were re elected, and an angry discussion followed with reference to the introduction of High Church ceremonies into the Cathedral services, and a cross which had been fixed over the communion table was especially condemned. On its being stated by Alderman Lamb, one of the churchwardens, that the cross had been placed there by order of the dean, Mr. G. Rudd Spencer said if he had power he would make the dean eat the cross he had put up (cries of "shame," "order," and prolonged confusion). The speaker continued that he heard a gentleman say, after looking at what had been done, that "That the dean ought to be sent to——," and he (the speaker), agreed with him. His announcement was received by the meeting with mingled feelings, some crying "shame," and others applauding. the chairman denounced this statement as shocking and left the chair, and a most disgraceful scene followed—the more excited shouting and gesticulating, and when they had wearied themselves they dispersed.

## NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 30TH APRIL.

IN the ordinary course of things Calcutta ought to be treated to an interesting ceremony in the course of a few days. The pedestal of the Outram Statue, which is described as a solid block of grey Cornish granite, is already in its place; the statue itself stands close by ready to be moved into its final position, and the ceremony of unveiling it in the presence of a distinguished assembly will probably devolve either upon His Excellency the Governor-General or upon Lord Napier of Magdala, who has not yet left Calcutta. As ceremonies of the kind are usually attended with more or less display of a character not only fashionable but oratorical, the occasion is one to look forward to with interest.

It is a noticeable fact in connection with present legislation, that some of the most important bills before the Imperial Legislative Council are more or less received with disfavour. There is the Law Reporting Bill, which appears to have met with general opposition, and, as it cannot be altered materially from its original form, will, no doubt, be opposed to the end; the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction measure is condemned in somewhat the same spirit, and upon much the same arguments, as that which has marked and those which have been advanced by the Bombay Press. I believe I am also correct in saying that the proposed law with regard to criminal jurisdiction is regarded in an unfavourable light. The Maharaja of Vizianagram's Majority Bill has also given rise to considerable discussion, but the objections put forward against the measure are chiefly confined to one section (certainly an influential section) of the community. Are the people losing confidence in their legislators, or do they consider themselves wiser than they? An indirect answer might be found in the fact that people are not prepared to accept the great and immediate changes which some of these measures contemplate. With regard to the Bombay Revenue Bill, which seems to affect weightier and more important interests than the other measures now under consideration, I do not of course pretend to that legal knowledge which would enable me to distinguish accurately the merits or demerits of the proposals involved; but I suppose one need not be a lawyer to understand whether those proposals would materially affect or interfere with existing rights. That they do so in a violent degree seems to be pretty clearly demonstrated by the memorials and petitions presented against the measure by those most directly interested, and, if one is to take the text of those documents as representing the real effect that will be brought about by the bill, it seems to deserve the hearty condemnation that it has received. His Excellency the Viceroy, as is well known, is not a statesman who would lightly commit himself to the principles of an important measure of this kind, and it will, therefore, be interesting to look forward to the discussions which will take place upon the bill in an advanced stage.

The Law Reporting Bill does not perhaps deserve the sweeping condemnation which has been accorded to it. Some of the objections to the measure appear frivolous when considered in connection with the advantages which the bill holds out. Mr. Hobhouse has on more than one occasion, in his lucid and forcible language, defined exactly the nature of those advantages and for the sake of the bill itself it is perhaps to be regretted that he has slightly receded from the position which he originally occupied in bringing it in. As I indicated above, this operation, as it were, of putting "new wine into old bottles" might probably be more successful if conducted with greater caution. There has always been, and no doubt ever will be, a great indisposition to change, more especially to change of a violent character, even where it is shown that ultimate good will ensue. Reform to be successful should be gradual; and probably it is more than anything owing to the sudden and unexpected changes involved in some of the measures referred to that they have been received with so determined opposition.

In a letter received from England by last mail I find it stated that Mr. Forbes's "harrowing" accounts from the famine-stricken districts were being perused with "horror." It is not surprising. The special correspondent of the *Daily News* is a clever writer, and knowing the taste or weakness of his readers has used all his skill to depict in lively and touching language scenes which on the authority of all later accounts in a great measure existed only in his own excited imagination. Description is certainly his *forte*; and with what characteristic picturesqueness does he introduce the "fine handsome face" of a certain Deputy Commissioner into one scene of "horror" in particular, the details of which are revolting in their minuteness! It is like a gleam of sunshine in a thunderstorm. Because these lines are destined for the *Bombay Gazette*, I do not say that *your* special correspondent, who visited the scene of the distress during its earlier stage, and even when there were perhaps sufficient grounds to justify him in assuming the pen of a "raw head and bloody bones," wrote, in the opinion of better judges than I can pretend to be, the most correct, valuable, and interesting reports of the state of things then existing, and would probably have continued to do so had he remained at his post.

You will have learnt that the case of contempt against Mr. Robert Knight has fallen to the ground, the Judge who undertook the prosecution having failed to appear. Now that the matter is terminated—as may be presumed from the published report of the proceedings—it is difficult to conceive who was the injured party. On the one hand the charge against Mr. Knight was, for reasons only known to those interested, not sustained, while, on the other, compensation has been claimed on behalf of that gentleman, and would, it seems, be awarded should the case go further, which is improbable.

There are one or two large concerts at present in preparation, one under masonic patronage and the other under the patronage of the "German Club."

I fear that the French artistes—Mons. and Madam Berger De-Place— have not been quite so successful here as they anticipated. They were highly appreciated certainly, but that appreciation seemed to be confined to a fractional portion of the community.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, 1ST MAY.

THE weather—invariably a theme of disgust and annoyance to me, and who will say it is not both disgusting and annoying at this time of the year?—continues oppressive and overpowering. It is only

"When the hours of Day are number.d
And the voices of the night
Wake the beter soul —"

that we feel joyously relieved. We have had pleasant moon-light nights, when a long walk to the Bund Gardens or a few hours on the croquet-ground are most enjoyable. We have not been deprived of our music by moon-light, but there has been seemingly some irregularity recently, and General Grant needs only to be reminded of a proposal that if he gave us two nights instead of one

"To hear the music of our dreams"

by the water side, and in the vicinity of those rich and green clusters of roses and flowers, evergreens and laurels, and amidst a variety of delicious perfumes, many a panegyric and a blessing would be vociferated, more especially from the middle classes of the community.

If there is one thing more than another which demands the attention of "the powers that be," at the present dry and critical juncture, it is the watering of the roads within our camp limits. I wonder if we have such an institution as a camp municipality. We have a standing Cantonment Committee, and, if any flat has been issued that the roads should be watered, let that duty be done properly. The water-works are progressing rapidly, pipes are now being laid across the public thoroughfares, but in some places, I regret to observe, the water is running to waste in lieu of being utilized. There have been some cases of small-pox of a mild form in camp, but I understand that there have been several cases in the city of a virulent type.

As you have no doubt learnt before this, there has been a change in the Military Finance Department. That excellent officer, Col. W. A. Graham, officiates as Examiner of Commissariat, Barrack and Clothing Accounts, during the absence of Colonel Gray, and Major Turner, the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, acts for Coll. Graham as Examiner, Pay Department. It is on the tapis that we shall hear of other changes shortly.

Another Parsee gentleman of some note has passed away from amongst us. I allude to the late Mr. Hormusjee Dorabjee Chinoy. He was a Sirdar of the third class, and the eldest son of the late Dorabjee Maneckjee, Esquire, who for many years held the important and trustworthy office of Financial Agent in the Deccan under the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone and Major-General Sir Lionel Smith. It is said that the dignity of a Sirdar of the Deccan was originally conferred upon the deceased Mr. Hormusjee's father, on account of the valuable services which he had rendered to Government as their Agent, to which his son succeeded at his death, as well as to the annuity which accompanied the title.

## DUBASHES' COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I note in your *Summary* of the 23rd March last the case of Cawasjee and Maneckjee vs. Sharp and Lawrence in the Small Causes Court, and by your report I see that Mr. Maneckjee has quoted me in his examination as follows:—

"The captain of the Wimbledon (s) did not object to our receiving commission."

Now, this is not the truth. I did object, and for further reference Mr. Maneckjee will no doubt remember a conversation we had on the 7th January last, and that was the first intimation I had that it was customary for stevedores to allow ten per cent. off their bills to dubashes. I mentioned to Mr. Maneckjee that if Sharp and Lawrence could afford to give them ten per cent. I should want an explanation.—Yours, &c.,

G. W. WATSON,
Master, s.s. Wimbledon.

Bombay, 4th May.

# BOMBAY.

## CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

A LIBRARY AT DHOLKA.—During last month a library was established at Dholka.

VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were twenty one European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

WE hear that Mr. Cowasjee, the second son of the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., has successfully passed in the late examination and obtained the degree of F.E.A.

WE understand that the Rev. Mr. Barker, who is at present at Poona, working conjointly with the Rev. Mr. Gadney, leaves shortly for Kolapoor, in connection with the S. P. G. Mission at that station.

INFANTICIDE.—On Sunday the body of a child, of premature birth, was found in an advanced state of decomposition in the tenth street, Camatapoora. The body, after being examined by the Coroner's Surgeon, was ordered to be buried.

THEFT.—A Borah named Chandbhoy Alibhoy reported to the police that on Sunday while he was out some one entered his room by a back window, and stole five pieces of silk, &c., valued at Rs. 100. Enquiries are being instituted.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—An adjourned inquest was held on Saturday at Dr. Hewlett's office concerning the death of Salloo, girl, who was supposed to have been poisoned. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that death was caused by choleraic diarrhœa.

MURDER AT KAIRA.—A few days ago a Hindoo lad was murdered in the village of Vussoo, in the territory of H. H. the Gaekwar. Two of the murderers by name Tarachund and a Hindoo cultivator have been arrested for being concerned in the perpetration of the crime.

MR. H. E. JAMES, C. S., Under-Secretary Revenue Department, has proceeded to Khandeish on three months' privilege leave. Mr. John Monteath, now on special duty in Bombay, in connection with the Canara Land Assessment cases, will act for Mr. James during his absence.—*Argus.*

WE receive very miserable accounts of the condition of the ryots of Sholapoor: there is a large amount of revenue not realised from that district, which is only attributable to the heavy assessment on those lands; so the picture of impecuniosity is, all things considered a very gloomy one.—*Argus.*

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Patrick Ryan, a hack buggy driver named Lalloo Ebram was charged with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring one Ismael Ibram, a Mahomedan lad aged about thirteen years. Prisoner was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 329 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 90 were under sentences from the High Court, 200 from the Magistrates of Police, 33 from Military Courts Martial, and 6 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 250 were natives and the remaining 79 were Europeans.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Sunday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Succaram Mahadhow, who had accidentally fallen into the hold of the steam ship Kurrachee on the 30th ultimo, whereby he fractured his skull, and died from its effects at the hospital on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the jury.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM THE SURAT JAIL.—Four native prisoners were charged before Mr. Jugjeevandas Khooshaldas, full-power magistrate, last week, with having attempted to escape from the Surat Jail on or about the 30th March last. The prisoners were convicted, and three of them were sentenced to six months' and the fourth to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of a Hindoo who was picked up insensible on Sunday afternoon lying on the Haines' Road. A quantity of opium was found on the man's person while being taken to the hospital. The jury found that he had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

INQUESTS.—On Saturday an inquest was held on the body of a girl named Lucmee, which was found floating in the Gowalia Tank. The enquiry stands adjourned. On Sunday another inquest was held at Hanuman Lane on view of the body of one Hurry Mybuttee. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man had committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

THE GAEKWAR'S FAVORITE.—We learn from a Gujerat correspondent that H. H. Mulharao intends to marry Luxmeebaee, his great favorite, in the course of this month. It will be remembered that the husband of Luxmeebaee made an application a few days ago to the authorities at Surat, requesting that an order be issued for her speedy return to his house, but it was refused.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—A portion of the roof of a house used as a warehouse, and situated on the Parell road, fell on Saturday last, smashing a shigram and a number of other articles. It seems that the house was being re-tiled, and a larger quantity of tiles than the roof could bear was placed on one portion of it and caused the roof to "cave in." The damage to the property is estimated at Rs. 1,000.

VAGRANTS, BEWARE!—On Saturday last, Mr. Henry Prescott, of the Nassick District Police, brought down to Bombay two European vagrants named Elliott and Wilson from Nassick for being lodged in the Government work-house. A short time ago the same zealous officer brought down from Nassick a man who was admittedly a desperate vagrant. Men of the class would see that there is a sharp look-out kept for them in the Nassick districts.

METHODISM IN KURRACHEE.—WE learn that 115 have joined the Methodist Church at Kurrachee since its organization in January last. Without going into further details we may say that we are daily receiving advices of conversions in different cities, and we are under the impression that about 150 conversions have taken place in April at different points in Western India, Central Provinces, Calcutta, Secunderabad and Madras.—*Bombay Guardian.*

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A poor woman was run over by a ballast engine at No. 51 mileage below the ghaut on Saturday last. She was sent to Lanowlee by the 14 down Ghaut train for medical attendance, but she died in the brake at 7-10 P.M. She was severely injured, her breast cut open, two legs broken, skull fractured, and her whole body cut and bruised. The body was made over to the doctor of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Lanowlee for examination.

A HEARTLESS MOTHER.—On Sunday morning a native female child, apparently born during the previous night, was found alive near the side of the road at Chinchpoogly. The child was immediately taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital to be taken care of, and an enquiry was made by the police for its mother, who was discovered to be a destitute woman, who had lost her husband a short time ago, and obtained her living by begging. The woman was also taken to the hospital, where both the mother and the child were doing well.

THE CATHOLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.—The general meeting of the Catholics of Bombay, of which we had given notice, took place on Sunday evening last. We have not heard a second opinion upon the subject that could suggest to us the advisability of qualifying in some degree the expressions—it was splendid!—it was glorious!—which we heard repeated on all sides at the close of the meeting. Certainly it was splendid and glorious; and this in many ways. It was a splendid manifestation of the power of religion, that had brought together at least 2,000 men, young and old, from all parts of the island, to testify by their presence their love of the venerable head of the Catholic Church and their sympathy with, and admiration of, the members of that Church, who are suffering persecution for justice's sake. One remark we must make, before we place the different speeches in the hands of our readers for the information of those who know but little of the position of Catholics in Bombay, as a religious community. We are all indeed of one Faith, but we are two distinct religious communities. We are divided into two jurisdictions, the one exercised by the Archbishop of Goa, the other by the Bishop Vicar apostolic of Bombay. The mere distinction, caused by the separate jurisdictions, would not be very noticeable, but for the circumstances, which have made nationality the prevailing element in the distinction. History of nearly a quarter a century ago will tell of miserable differences that have ensued on this account. Happily those differences have almost vanished now, and the splendour and glory of our meeting on Sunday were in great measure created by the union of the two communities, whom reverence for the common Father of us all, and sympathy and admiration for the suffering Bishops in Christendom, had brought together. Oh! how glad will be the heart of the venerable Pontiff prisoner in the Vatican, when he receives on the 13th inst. (his birthday), the telegram of congratulation from Bombay signed conjointly by His Lordship the Bishop and the Very Rev. Vicar General of the Northern Missions of the Archdiocese, in the name of their respective flocks!—*Catholic Examiner.*

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. GOLCONDA, Captain W. W. Fentiman, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr T Taylor, Lieut Patterson, and Lieut Cocke.

For Brindisi—Mr W Williams, Mr Bull, Mr Monement, Mr W R Brooke, Mr J G Smith, and Lady Agnes Daniell.

For Venice—Mr Hicks, and Mr Mackenzie.

## HARRY LESLIE'S BENEFIT.

MR. LESLIE, of Dave Carson's Minstrels, to whom we have been indebted for many a fit of laughter, takes his benefit this evening at the Grant Road Theatre. We have already taken prominent notice of the beneficiare's abilities, and this being the last performance but one, we would advise those who have not seen this company not to lose the opportunity. Those who have already attended their performances require no further praise of them at our hands. The celebrated box and cabinet trick, which was very well received on Saturday evening, will be repeated. We wish Mr. Leslie a bumper house.

## A MAHOMEDAN AUTHOR IN TROUBLE.

A MAHOMEDAN named Noordeen Jeevakhan was yesterday charged before the Acting Senior Magistrate, at the instance of the Commissioner of Police, with printing and selling two obscene books entitled "Lazatus Nissa" or "Koka Shastra," and "Kaliyat Nus Jaffer Jat Ali," contrary to section 292 of the Indian Penal Code. The same prisoner was also charged at the instance of the Collector of Bombay with neglecting to deliver to him (the Collector) three copies of the above books as required by section 16 of Act 25 of 1867.

Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Cumroodeen appeared for the defence.

Mr. Cumroodeen said that he had advised his client to plead guilty to the charge, and to make no defence beyond this that he was ignorant of having infringed the law.

The Magistrate then told the prisoner that ignorance of the law could not be pleaded in extenuation of any offence, and that for the offence of neglecting to deliver three copies of each of the two books to the Collector of Bombay, he was fined Rs. 25 for the offence in respect of each book, or Rs. 50 in all, and to forfeit the value of three copies of each of the said books. As regards the charge of printing and selling the books, the prisoner was told that his solicitor had exercised a very wise discretion in advising him to plead guilty, and that the law provided a fine of Rs. 200, or three months' imprisonment, for the offence of publishing such obscene books as those which the prisoner had published and sold. The magistrate added that the publishing of such books was productive of very great harm to the public morality, but that as the value of the books was so small, and as the prisoner appeared to be sorry, and was willing to give up the unsold copies to the Commissioner of Police, he (the magistrate) would not inflict the full fine provided by law, or send the prisoner to jail. The prisoner was then fined Rs. 150 for the offence in respect to each book, or Rs. 300 in addition to that named above.

## THE MUNICIPALITY OF SURAT.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting was held in the Municipal Hall on 30th April. The President, Mr. T. C. Hope, presented the accounts for the year which ended 31st March and the Budget for 1874-75, and delivered in Guzeratee the usual address, the substance of which was as follows:—

The past year has, perhaps, been the most uneventful in a municipal point of view, of any of the seven during which I have now had the pleasure of being officially connected with this Municipality. We have not undertaken or had in hand any public works of magnitude, we have not made any material alternations in our rules or system, and our constitution remains intact. At the same time the year may fairly be looked back on with unmixed satisfaction in more ways than one. The advantages and disadvantages of direct taxation have been discussed in debates remarkable alike for the intelligence with which the rival views were brought forward, and the moderation and courtesy with which they were pressed. The result will of course not satisfy the losing party, but their representations have at least had the result of a reduction of taxation of some Rs. 3,136 to those who were most in need of it, together with a considerable simplification of the accounts of the Halalcore cess. As regards administration, which has been as usual chiefly in the hands of the Native Commissioners, the period has been marked by quiet, careful supervision which has borne its fruit by contributing, with other causes, to the very considerable surplus which I shall have presently to notice. Finally, I have much satisfaction in being in a position to inform you that a very material advance has been made in the matter of the Taptee Bridge, for which we have so long been anxious, and that there is good reason to hope that the present year may see a commencement of the work.

The accounts of the past year, now laid before you have been duly audited, both fortnightly by our stipendiary auditor and now by two Commissioners. I am glad to say that they appear to be free from the material errors of the past year, but some minor mistakes have been detected in the advance and deposit accounts which are not creditable to the establishment. The Halalcore cess is still a stumbling-block to our Secretary, and the new forms of account which were ordered by the General Meeting of 1st December 1873 were far in arrears a short time ago, but have now been sufficiently brought forward to enable the Mamlutdar, who has been assisting the Secretary, to assure me that the figures given in the accounts of the past year are substantially correct. The gross receipts tally almost exactly with the Budget, there being a deficit of Rs. 73-9-9 only. But the net result is more favourable. The farm of the general tolls and taxes was let in the month of August for the remainder of the then current year, and the whole of the following one, on terms which involved a net loss last year of Rs. 5,400. Land sales were Rs. 753, and sale of refuse Rs. 1,134 less than the estimate. Sunnud fees, however, gave an increase of Rs. 4,369, and miscellaneous items Rs. 4,007 of which Rs. 2,278 were a windfall in the way of interest on the sum recovered on our winning the long-pending suit against Goolabdas Bhaidas. The general result is that the net income, excluding the opening balance and adjustments, &c., and allowing for the farming of the tolls and taxes is Rs. 2,24,186 against Rs. 2,31,902 provided in the Budget. But as *per contra* items, amounting to Rs. 8,765 come off the debit side, the revenue is in reality Rs. 1,049 higher than the Budget estimate.

The gross expenditure shows a saving on the Budget of Rs. 18,172. Out of this large sum Rs. 11,483 are *bonafide* savings, which will not cause expenditure in the current year, and arise in the following accounts:—Establishment, Rs. 802; Scavenging, Rs. 2,373; Watering, Rs. 450; Lighting, Rs. 913; Public Works, Rs. 2,913; Fire, Rs. 913; Markets, Rs. 19; Dispensaries, Rs. 764; Loans, Rs. 1,444; Miscellaneous, Rs. 892. To this may be added Rs. 1,382 of deposits to be adjusted in favour of the Municipality, making a total of Rs. 12,865, which may be said to be really available surplus, irrespective of calls which must be provided for in the current year's Budget.

Comparing the gross receipts and expenditure there is a net surplus of Rs. 18,099, and the cash balance has accordingly risen from Rs. 13,377 to Rs. 38 267, including all deposit liabilities. The details will be seen from a contrasted statement of income and expenditure which is among the papers laid before you. Since all charges which, though avoided in the past year, have to be met in the present, will be provided for in the Budget, this balance of Rs. 38,267 may be drawn upon for extraordinary charges to such extent as various known liabilities will admit of. We are happily free from the contingencies of losing our liquor revenue of Rs. 11,000 and our civil suit deposit of Rs. 6,000, which I mentioned last year, but we must reserve at least Rs. 2,000 to meet the possibility of Government withdrawing, as is threatened, the aid to the Parukh Dispensary, which they are pledged to afford. About Rs. 7,500 had better remain unappropriated of until you have settled the question of whether we are to make our own scavenging carts or to accept the proposals of Maneckshaw to supply them on a five years' contract. If Rs. 6,600 be kept as working cash balance, the remainder will suffice to pay off entirely, with interest, the Nanpoora and Katargaum loan, which now amounts to only Rs. 1,876, and to make a special instalment of Rs. 20,000, under clause 4 of the contract with the bankers, in liquidation of the Road Improvement loan. It is for the Commissioners to say whether they approve of this mode of dealing with our surplus, but in view of the coming liabilities for the Taptee Bridge, I recommend them to adopt it. Thus our whole debt will be reduced to Rs. 90,000, which will be cleared off in 1876-77 by the present nominal payments of Rs. 30,000 per annum. The memorandum of liabilities and claims will elucidate this. One point in connection with debt remains to be settled. Our Inundation Works loan of Rs. 50,000 was raised by promissory notes payable in five years, and the period expires in December next, but we of course have not means of meeting the liability until the Road Improvement loan is off our hands, nor is it profitable that we should endeavour to do so by postponing the latter, since the rate of interest of the one is six per cent., and of the other only five per cent. In December 1875 we may expect to be in a position to pay off Rs. 20,000 of the Inundation loan, and the remaining Rs. 30,000 will be forthcoming in November 1876. I therefore propose that a notice be issued to the holders of promissory notes calling on them to state on or before the 1st August next whether they elect for repayment on the date of their notes, or consent to an extension for one or two years. I have little doubt that they will as a body be only too glad to accept the extension. Any solitary instances of refusal can be met either out of the cash balance or by substituting fresh depositers, of whom plenty will be forthcoming. In fact, the credit of the Municipality is so good that we should probably have not the slightest difficulty in raising a lakh or two of rupees in the city, if we wished to do so.

I will now ask your attention to the Budget of the current year 1874-75. I trust that the estimate of the Halalcore cess may this year be relied on, as the Mamlutdar says, and that he and the other officers will push land sales to the utmost so as to improve our account with the City Survey. In the Station Road account we are now square with the Government, and all sale proceeds will be divided equally between us in future, according to agreement. The estimated net income, excluding opening balance and adjustments, is Rs. 2,07,959.

The net charges, exclusive of whatever may be required for the carts and dispensary referred to above, shall now be considered. The estimates have in all cases been framed upon the existing establishment sanctions and accepted contract rates. Irrespective of petty fluctuations of estimate, which I need not particularise, the only new charges which I have provisionally inserted are the following. For improving the construction of *morees* or house drains in the houses of poor persons, as an example to others, Rs. 2,000; for five additional watering carts, to meet some of the numerous applications which have been made, Rs. 1,096; for adding 50 new castor-oil lights to our present number, Rs. 608; for converting 240 castor-oil lights on principal roads into kerosine lights, Rs. 2,573; and for completing the iron piping in the Public Park in accordance with the Committee's recommendation, Rs. 750. The conversion of two miles of our improved chara roads into gravelled road is also proposed. It is for the Commissioners to decide at the present meeting whether they approve of these additions or prefer any other instead.

Independently of the above additions, there remain funds sufficient for any or all of the following works, which have been at various times proposed but postponed for want of funds, and now suggested:—Asphalting the Fish Markets, Rs. 1,322; widening the Kankra Kharee cutting, Rs. 2,000; railings on the Adawlut Road, Rs. 1,500; embankment near the Library, Rs. 1,500; and widening the Nanpoora Road near the Chowkee, Rs. 4,000. The Fire Telegraph, to cost Rs. 5,000, will be a most useful improvement hereafter, but I do not think it is worth while to introduce it until we have got water into the city by means of the Taptee Canal. If the Commissioners should decide on accepting Maneckshaw's amended tender for supplying carts and bullocks and give up the idea of constructing their own scavenging carts, the extra cost will be Rs. 1,953.

Supposing the insertion of all the above items, which will presently be considered in detail, to be decided on, the Budget will stand as follows: The net charges will be Rs. 2,29,726 against Rs. 2,07,959 net income shown above, the difference being obtained by reduction in the cash balance. The gross receipts, including opening balance, will be Rs. 2,47,116, and the gross expenditure Rs. 2,34,486 leaving a cash balance of Rs. 12,630. Upon this may fall the liability of Rs. 2,400 for the Parukh Dispensary, already referred to, but even if this should be the case, the remainder will be the largest working cash balance we have ever had.

In conclusion, I will only express a hope that our present financial prosperity, coming so soon after the depression of last year, may not lead to the slightest relaxations in the rigid economy, and adherence to Budget rules, which have mainly contributed to our present satisfactory position.

The Budget was then considered in detail, and eventually adopted with the new works and other charges above referred to. After the disposal of other miscellaneous business the meeting broke up.

# INDIAN NEWS.

SINGULAR FATAL ACCIDENT.—Two sepoys were carrying a log of wood down to the lines some days ago, when the leading man shifted the load from his head to his shoulder. The sudden pressure of weight on his companion's head broke his spine, causing death in a short time. The two men were crossing a small nullah at the time. Deceased is represented as one of the strongest and handsomest men of the regiment.—*Bengal Times.*

DEATH OF SURGEON-MAJOR LOWE.—We regret to announce the death at Bangalore, on the 30th ultimo, of Surgeon Major Thomas Lowe, of the Madras Sappers and Miners. This officer had been in failing health for a long time, and he died on Thursday, after a severe and painful illness of three weeks. Dr. Lowe was one of the ornaments of the medical service of the Madras army. His talents were all known and acknowledged, and the professional papers contributed by him from time to time were admitted to be valuable. He was also the author of a narrative of a portion of the incidents of the Mutiny. Dr. Lowe's connexion with the Sappers extended over sixteen years, with the exception of a short period when he was at home. He was, as may be supposed, well known and thoroughly appreciated by his corps, as his kindness to the sick of all ranks was uniform and always great. Dr. Lowe served in Persia with the Sappers under Sir James Outram, and was present at the bombardment of Mohumrah, and in the Central Indian campaign under Sir Hugh Rose, and was present in several actions. He had received medals for both campaigns. For services in the Mutiny, he was one of the few who was rewarded with the brevet rank of surgeon. Dr. Lowe entered the Madras Medical Service in 1855, and was only 44 years of age.—*Madras Mail.*

AN ADDRESS TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—The Mahomedan community of Bangalore are divided among themselves by no less a bone of contention and no less a personage than His Royal Highness the Duke Edinburgh. Fired by loyalty and affection towards that illustrious Prince, the new lights of Wahabees of this place, concocted some time ago an address of congratulation on, we are informed, half a sheet of foolscap, highly ornamented, to be forwarded to the Duke, on his recent marriage, by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. As the address, such as it is, is not signed by the heads of the Mahomedan community, and was not discussed publicly, it can scarcely be said to be pucka, and at all events it savors very much of the same k

# EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

## THE CORRESPONDENCE ON CENTRAL ASIA.

*(Saturday Review.)*

THE Government has thought fit to publish Lord Granville's latest despatch on the affairs of Central Asia, with Prince Gortchakoff's curt reply. The tenor of the correspondence, especially on the part of England, might easily have been anticipated. The Russian assurances of peaceful intentions, though they conform to many precedents, are less explicit and definite than on some former occasions. It is difficult to understand why the Emperor Alexander should have thought it worth while, about the end of 1872, to offer, through a confidential officer of his own, a formal undertaking that the expedition to Khiva should not result in conquest or annexation. The event of the enterprise exactly corresponded to expectation, nor was the resistance encountered sufficiently stubborn to explain any change in the policy of Russia; yet the submission of the Khan was only accepted on condition of his unqualified acknowledgment of Russian sovereignty, and of the cession of an important part of his territory. By a strange oversight the Khan of Khiva is, in the English translation of the fourth article of the Treaty, designated by the title of "majesty." No such recognition of titular rank is to be found in the official French version, which, as it may be supposed, accurately represents the original Russian text. Lord Granville "sees no practical advantage in examining too minutely how far these arrangements are in accordance with the assurances given me in January last by Count Schouvaloff as to the intentions with which the expedition against Khiva was undertaken." It would, in fact, have been impossible to reconcile with the Emperor's assurances arrangements which are nevertheless perfectly intelligible. It was from the first improbable that the Russians would be contented with an Ashantee campaign against Khiva, which must have been repeated on every new provocation. There may probably have been some difference of opinion between the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of St. Petersburg, for the haughty language of the treaty or capitulation imposed on the Khan may be interpreted as a formal repudiation of Count Schouvaloff's assurances. From the first the semi-official Russian papers maintained that the Emperor had only expressed his intentions, and that he had not bound himself by any promise. It would have been useless to reply that a great potentate who voluntarily announces his policy to an interested party is ordinarily supposed to have pledged himself to abide by his declarations. If the interior history of the transaction is ever disclosed, it will perhaps appear that the personal opinions of the Emperor were overruled by his advisers or agents.

The mission of Count Schouvaloff was connected with a negotiation of a more permanent character, which was, however, conducted through the resident Russian Embassy. Lord Clarendon had in 1869 proposed to Prince Gortchakoff the recognition of some neutral territory between the Asiatic possessions of England and of Russia. It was agreed in 1871 that the dominions of Shere Ali should be exempt from Russian interference; and in the beginning of 1873 Prince Gortchakoff accepted the English contention that the provinces of Badakshan and Wakhan formed part of Afghanistan. The English Government agreed to use its influence to dissuade the Ameer from interference in the affairs of Bokhara; and in his closing despatch Prince Gortchakoff adroitly assumed that England had guaranteed the neutrality of Afghanistan. Lord Granville by his silence virtually accepted the Russian interpretation; but Mr. Gladstone, always nervously anxious to shrink from national responsibility, soon afterwards verbally disclaimed in the House of Commons any control over the policy of Afghanistan. The caution of the Foreign Secretary and the eager timidity of the Prime Minister placed the Government in the worst possible diplomatic position. The journalists of St. Petersburg and Moscow instantly fastened on Mr. Gladstone's statement as a disavowal of Lord Granville's undertaking; and the Russian Government retained the option of treating the bargain as void or valid as future expediency might suggest. Mr. Gladstone perhaps indistinctly apprehended the fact that Russian astuteness had already been rewarded by a diplomatic triumph. Prince Gortchakoff had gradually converted Lord Clarendon's neutral territory into a protectorate, and he now proceeded to impose upon England a liability for the acts of an independent State adjacent to the Russian possessions. The original object of preventing collision between the rival Empires was thus practically abandoned; but unfortunately Lord Granville had acquiesced in the Russian theory of the joint understanding; and Mr. Glandstone's protest was too late for any purpose, except to compromise the character of the English Government. The apprehensions which prompted his tardy declaration have been already justified. Within a year from the close of the correspondence Lord Granville had occasion to call the attention of the Russian Government to a danger which arises exclusively from the ambiguous relations of Afghanistan to England. The inevitable contact between the great Asiatic Powers has been accelerated by the definition of a neutral zone which proves to be the reverse of neutral.

The Ameer Shere Ali has communicated to the Indian Government the reasonable alarm caused by the report of a Russian expedition to be directed against Merv and the Turcoman tribes on the North-Western frontier of Afghanistan. The Ameer apprehends that the Turcomans will take refuge in his territories in the neighbourhood of Herat, and that he will then be required either to become responsible for their peaceful conduct or to admit Russian troops to exercise reprisals within his dominions. Lord Granville adds that rumours of the projected expedition have reached him from various quarters, and that the project has been strongly advocated by the Russian press. Prince Gortchakoff's statement that no such expedition is contemplated may be set aside as purely conventional. Transparent diplomatic fictions are not even dishonourable. The Russian Chancellor explained his meaning by the ironical remark that the maintenance of peace depends on the Turcomans, or, in other words, on the abandonment by predatory tribes of their immemorial propensities and habits. He adds that the Ameer will do well to make the Turcomans understand that they have no assistance or support to expect from him. Lord Granville had almost apologized beforehand for any aggressive measures which the Russian Government may undertake. In 1864, as he reminds Prince Gortchakoff, the adoption of a final line of frontier, which has long since been overpassed, was announced in a formal Circular. In 1869 the Emperor declared his intention of restoring Samarkand to Bokhara; but in 1873 Prince Gortchakoff confessed that the place must be retained. It would be unreasonable to complain of any defect of candour in the recent correspondence. It may be assumed that Merv will be conquered, that the Turcomans will be driven into Afghan territory, and that the Ameer will then be held responsible for their conduct. It would in truth be impossible, when Russia and Afghan territories had become conterminous, that border forays should be allowed to proceed with impunity. The purpose of Lord Granville's communication is not easily intelligible. He suggests indeed to the Russian Government that the Merv expedition may produce complications with Afghanistan, but he abstains from protesting against the measures which he deprecates. If the Russian Government, in attacking Merv, will be acting within its rights, it seems scarcely dignified to intimate that hostilities against the Turcomans will be unpalatable to England. The only diplomatic representation likely to be operative would be a notice that an advance beyond a certain point would be followed by an immediate rupture. Such an intimation would probably be at present premature; but in the meantime verbal remonstrances are inopportune and useless.

The commercial treaty which has lately been concluded with the ruler of Eastern Turkestan may possibly produce hereafter a controversy with Russia. In his late despatch Lord Granville referred to an assurance given by Prince Gortchakoff to Lord Clarendon in 1869, that Russia had no hostile intentions against the Atalik Ghazee, nor any desire to make conquests in his dominions. A declaration with respect to Central Asia, dated four years back, may be regarded as obsolete. The Atalik Ghazee, who has now by grant of the Sultan of Turkey assumed the higher title of the Ameer Yakoob Khan, has recently sent a mission to apologize for certain outrages committed by his subjects on Russian merchants. The offence will probably not be condoned except on conditions. Any exclusive commercial advantages which may be demanded by Russia will be inconsistent with the stipulations of the English treaty. It is the policy of England to admit all foreign nations to the common enjoyment of facilities of trade which may be obtained by negociation; but free competition in the markets of any part of Central Asia would not be regarded by Russia as a boon. No extensive trade with India can be established by way of the difficult mountain passes which were traversed by Mr. Forsyth on the way to Kashgar; but there are perhaps more accessible roads between the two countries. The object of the Ameer is probably rather political than commercial. The kingdom which he has formed for himself is threatened both on the East and on the West. The Chinese have, with characteristic pertinacity, lately reconquered a part of the territory which had been dissevered from the Empire during the great Mahomedan revival. According to Mr. Forsyth, Yakoob Khan succeeded not directly to the Chinese Government, but to insurgents who had already established their independence; but, as opportunity offers, the Imperial authorities will not fail to attempt the recovery of Eastern Turkestan; and the Government of Pekin would perhaps not reject the co-operation of Russia. It will be difficult to aid an ally beyond the mountains; nor is it to be supposed that the Indian Government has entered into any embarrassing engagements. There is no reason to expect that Lord Derby will, either in Asia or in Europe, depart from the policy of Lord Granville; but probably he will be well advised in abstaining from any diplomatic correspondence with Russia, unless it becomes necessary to indicate the point at which further acquiescence in Russian aggrandizement will become impossible. Merv is on the road to Herat, which may be considered as on that side the key of India. Merv lies outside of Afghan territory; but any further advance would be dangerous and objectionable.

## THE DEMONETISED SILVER OF GERMANY.

*(Economist.)*

A WELL-IN-FORMED Hamburg correspondent sends us the following communication with reference to the stock of silver possessed by the German Government and the means of getting rid of it:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ECONOMIST."

Last year I forwarded to your excellent paper some information about the power of the German Government to take gold out of the London market, and you deemed this information of sufficient interest to justify the publication of it in your columns. To-day I beg leave to call your attention to some official statments, made by President Delbruck, on the question of selling the German silver. The government of the Empire have frequently been urged to make haste in selling the German silver, and in the Parliament as well as in the press, people, anxious to get the pure gold standard as a reality, as soon as possible and at any price, have defended the doctrine that the German silver ought to be sold without any delay and at any price. It will not escape your sagacity that this would be a policy ruinous in a financial point of view, and threatening the money market of the world and the London money market as its centre and representative with great disturbance. I therefore rever thought it likely that the Government would follow the advice given by the radical gold ultras. On the other hand, it is evident that it is necessary for the Government to sell as much of our superfluous silver as can be got rid of at tolerable prices, and you know best how very small hitherto the sales have been. In the debate of the German Parliament of the 26th March, Dr. Bamberger, a great authority in all financial and monetary matters, alluded to the trifling character of the sales hitherto effected. He estimated the whole amount disposed of at ten millions of thalers, and saying that this sum was equivalent to nothing, compared with the great quantity we have to sell, he pressed the Government to take more vigorous measures, for else the good luck, by which, as he was very right in observing, our monetary measures hitherto have been favoured, might turn, and very awkward consequences might follow. To those observations President Delbruck made the following reply:—"If the demonetisation of the silver coin has as yet not been affected in such a degree as was pointed out as desirable by the last speaker, many causes, and causes of different character, have combined to bring about such a result. The principal of these causes is the real impossibility of withdrawing from circulation the silver coins at once and speedily. We are under the necessity to employ the whole power of the German mints in the manufacturing of small coins, viz., of copper and nickel coins, and then of one mark pieces." After having explained that this necessity was brought about by the wants of Southern Germany, Mr. Delbruck summed up as follows:—"Those silver coins which have been subjected to demonetisation in order to sell them, have been sold at reasonable prices. We continue the demonetisation of silver coins for the same purpose as far as it is possible, and you may feel confident that we have the earnest intention, and that we are at the same time able, to keep a stock of silver, affording the opportunity of using any favourable chances the market may offer." I have made those quotations from the official reports, translating as literally as I am able to do in order to show that the German Government is by no means "reticent" (see leader of the *Economist* of March 28th) as to its intentions. The plain truth is that it has as yet no considerable stock of bar silver, but that it is about to establish such a hoard. As long as the present privilege of the Bank of Prussia remains unaltered this may be done without loss of interest, this Bank being entitled to keep part of its bullion in silver bars. But whether such a stock of German silver exists already to some extent, or whether it is only part of a future plan, at all events the Government has no intention of selling, unless it can sell at convenient prices. The idea, countenanced by the gold ultras I have mentioned before that the German Government was going to sell the great mass of silver, as it were, by auction, is therefore an erroneous one.

## WEATHER FOLK-LORE.

THE curious "Handbook of Weather Folk-Lore," which has lately been given to the world by the Rev. C. Swainson, suggests much that is interesting not only to the meteorologist or the comparative mythologist (the latter will find much for his purpose in it), but also to the historian of former days, and the student of the earth's changes. Popular sayings and rhymes have been collected from all parts of Europe, and have been carefully arranged under the months and the days of the months to which they refer. They are, for the most part, of great antiquity, and are to be regarded as the "gathered wisdom" of an antiquity still greater—as the results of that "old experience" which—

"Doth attain
To something of prophetic strain."

The alteration of the calendar has, no doubt, affected these sayings in a great degree, and must be allowed for; but they are well worth examining for the sake of the light they may throw on the earlier conditions of climate in this country and in other parts of Europe.

There has been a strong impression that the climate of the British Islands has greatly changed within so short a period as eight centuries—since, that is, the time of the Norman Conquest. Sir Francis Palgrave was led to assert that the climate of England in the eleventh century much resembled that of Canada at present—severe, snowy winters, alternating with summers of proportionate warmth. For such an extreme statement it is difficult to see what ground or authority is anywhere to be found, certainly not in the English Anglo-Saxon chronicles; for although severe seasons are occasionally recorded, as in 1046, when "after Candlemas came the strong winter with frost and with snow," so that men and cattle, birds and fishes, died "through the great cold and hunger," yet these were not ordinary times or they would not have been mentioned at all. They may possibly have been connected with those recurring periods of cold and heat which modern meteorologists are inclined to establish. The climate, too, must have been to some extent affected by the great undrained marshes and the vast cloud of forest which then covered so much of the country, and there may have been some peculiar cosmical conditions which rendered earthquake and the display of the Northern lights sufficiently formidable and frequent to be recorded in the English and in later chronicles. But allowing for all this, it cannot be gathered from any of these authorities that the character of the seasons was very different from what it is at present, or that the times and seasons of the husbandman have undergone any real change, and in support of this view come these ancient weather sayings and prognostications. They, undoubtedly, indicate that, within the historical period, there have been no very marked climatic changes in either northern or southern Europe. There are, no doubt, now and then to be found contradictory sayings relating to the same time or "omen." But these generally refer to matters on which, as Sir Roger de Coverley would have admitted, "there is much to be said on both sides," and they do not affect the general evidence.

What we are accustomed to call "seasonable" weather has clearly been so regarded as long as "weather lore" has existed. A could winter is the best. "Februeer doth cut and shear" is true, but then "all the months of the year curse a fair Februeer," and

"February fill ditch,
Black or white (rain or snow), don't care which;
If it be white,
It's the better to like."

Candlemas day, the second of the month, affords by its weather an omen for the rest of the winter.

"If it is fair and bright,
Winter will have another flight;
But if it be dark, with clouds and rain,
Winter is gone, and won't come again."

The same notion runs through France and Germany, where it is held that the bear, the badger, and the fox wake up on that day, and if they see the sun shining return again to their lairs, since they know the winter is not over. "March dust" was as welcome in old days as now.

"A March without water
Dowers the hind's daughter,"

and

"March rain spoils more than clothes."

He "came in like a lion" long ago.

"First comes David (March 1), then comes Chad (2d),
And then comes Winnold (3d) as though he were mad."

But his boisterous winds are welcome, and with

"April showers bring forth May flowers."

This is the Scottish saying:—

"A frosty winter, and a dusty March, and a rain about April,
Anoth'r about the Lammas time, when the corn begins to fill,
Is weel worth a pleuch (plough) o' gowd and a' her pins therefill."

"The warst blast comes on the borrowing days,"

the last three days of the month, which March is said to have borrowed from April; a saying which is somewhat at variance with the "going out" of March "like a lamb." "April weather, rain and sunshine both together," is the best for the land. "*Pluie d'Avril vaut le char de David*" is a French saying; and our

"In April dove's flood
Is worth a king's good"

is much the same. The "merry month of May" has, and always had, its doubtful east winds, so

"Cast not a clout
Till May be out."

And

"Who doffs his coat on a winter's day
Will gladly put it on in May."

The third of the month, the "Invention of the Holy Cross," is ominous, and the Yorkshire rhyme runs:—

"If dry be the buck's horn on Holyrood morn,
'Tis worth a kist of gold;
But if wet be seen ere Holyrood e'en,
Bad harvest is foretold."

On the Rhine very cold weather is looked for about the middle of May; and St. Pancras, St. Servatius, and St. Boniface, whose festivals fall on the 11th, 12th, and 13th are called the "Ice-men" (*drei Eismanner*). About midsummer various countries of northern Europe have their rainy saints, who, as in the case of our St. Swithin, may have taken the place of some heathen "waterman." In Germany, the Seven Sleepers (June 27) rule the weather for the next forty days. "Saint Bartholomew (August 24) brings in the cold dew;" and St. Matthew (September 21) warns to "get candlesticks new," or

"St. Matthee
Shuts up the tree."

"St. Luke's little summer" begins on his festival (Oct. 18), and

"On St. Luke's-day,
The oxen may play,"

Sharp November weather is not desirable; it foretells a mild winter:—

"If there's ice in November that will bear a duck,
There'll be nothing after but sludge and muck."

But St. Martin (Nov. 11) arrives sometimes "on his white horse" (snow); and the cold should have set in fully by Christmas:—

"A green Christmas makes a fat churchyard."

Certain days have always been regarded as foreshowing the weather for some time afterwards, and some of them, for the whole year. The 1st of January, the Feast of the Circumcision, although the year did not then begin on that day, is duly "improved" in Digges' Prognostication Everlasting of ryghte goode Effect," published in 1596; and certain remarkable predictions are drawn from it, according to the day of the week on which it falls. Master Digges is careful to guard himself with an "it is affirmed by some," and his foreshadowings are as mysterious as the hieroglyphic which was and perhaps still is affixed to "Old Moore's Almanac." Thus, if New Year's-day fall on a Monday, there will be "a winter somewhat uncomfortable, summer temperate, no plentie of fruite, many fansies and fables opened, agues shall raigne, kings and many others shall dye, marriages shall be in most places, and a common .fall of gentlemen." This species of "day fatality" was extended by him into other quarters. Thunder on Sunday, for example, "shoulde brynge the death of learned men, judges, and others; Monday's thundre the death of women; Tuesdaye's thundre plentie of graine; Wednesday's thundre the death of harlottes and other blodshede; Thursday's thundre plentie of shepe and corne; Friday's thundre the slaughter of a great man; and other horrible murders; Saturdaye's thundre a generall pestilent plague and great deathe." But such speculations as these must have been confined to the learned, and the popular "Winter's thunder a summer's wonder" seems to refer to an unusually mild winter followed by a bad summer. There are other fragments of weather folk-lore scarcely more intelligible but very widely spread. Leap year is unlucky, except in England, unless the privilege of marriage proposal which the fair sex are then supposed to have is so to be regarded. Elsewhere "*annee bisextile, annie infertile*," and "*an bisesti, o la mama, o'l bambi*"—either the mother or the child will die when a birth takes place in leap year. Why "*annee de feves, annee de misere*, or "*anno fungato* (a year of mushrooms) *anno tribolato*," is by no means clear.

Sayings relating to the sun and the moon are, as might be expected, very numerous—

"A red sky in the morning
Is the shepherd's warning;
A red sky at night
Is the shepherd's delight"—

because "morgenroth" foretells rain, but "ross de sera bel temp se spera," as the Milanese say. The change of the moon on the different days of the week was held to be significant; and "a Saturday's moon, come when it will, it comes too soon." The rainbow, with its many names—in Catalonia "St. Martin's Bow;" in Lorraine, "St. Leonard's Belt" or "St. Bernard's Crown;" in Bavaria, "The Sun's Ring;" in Croatia, "The God's Seat;" and in Carniola, "The Striped Cow"—is of course full of warnings; and the clouds, by their varying shapes, and their floating about the hill tops, have given rise to sayings in almost every district. "Noe ship is up" is the Cleveland saying when certain long clouds in the form of arks present themselves; and according to their direction indicate rain or fair weather. "Noe's ship," it may be remarked, is well known in the Warend district of Sweden; and the name "Noa-skeppet" is held to be a corruption of "Odens-skeppet." Odin had a famous ship of gold, and was held to rule the waters. It is curious and interesting to find the expression in North Yorkshire, where the North-men, who settled themselves there as colonists have left so many traces.

Animals and birds—cats, hedgehogs, the cuckoo, the swallow, the magpie, the owl, and a host of other creatures—all have their rhymes and their omens. But such as can be tested seem to be as true now-a-days as they were a thousand years ago. In short, "weather folk-lore" seems to have been always the same; and as a consequence climate can have changed but little. Those who are interested in the subject will find plenty of amusement in Mr. Swainson's valuable handbook.—*Standard.*

## OCEAN RACING.

*(Pall Mall Gazette.)*

COMPLAINTS of the practice of ocean racing are growing common. There has been a great increase in casualties at sea lately, and the marine insurance companies have been suffering accordingly. Dividends have been reduced or suspended, and shareholders have been sent empty away from general meetings. Hence an agitation which is steadily gaining in strength, and which is likely, in any case, to call attention to accidents originating in carelessness or criminal folly. We are informed by interested observers with good means of information that there always has been a fashion in ocean racing; and that rivalry takes possession now of one set of companies and shipmasters and now of another. Some years ago the favourite course was from China to England. When the great event of the season came off, a dozen or fifteen clippers got well away in a cluster from one of the tea ports, and "cracked on" by day and night until they came to their moorings in the Thames or the Mersey. The prize they ran for was a tangible one; there was profit as well as glory in delivering the first of the season's teas, and the glory was very great. Yachtsmen or boating men can appreciate the feelings of the Captain in command of a magnificent vessel who was running a neck-and-neck race with so many crack competitors over so many thousand miles and through a manifold variety of agitating contingencies. Away at sea, between shore and shore, doubt as to the issue aggravated professional and personal rivalry; and the excitement growing greater as he drew nearer the goal, it was less and less likely that he should slack speed for anything. It was lucky that for the greater part of the way these China traders had plenty of sea room; and under the clear skies of southern latitudes there was little chance of collision. It was dangerous work, no doubt, in the foggy and crowded channels off the English coast—more dangerous for the small coasting fry that swarm there than for the seagoing leviathans themselves; but after all, that last bit of the course was quickly covered, and, in consequence, accidents were comparatively few. A good deal was said against this racing, and a letter in the *Times* informed us lately that the clippers in the China trade have settled down into steadier habits, but that racing is going forward more actively than ever in far more dangerous waters. The Indian and Chinese Steamers trading by way of the Suez Canal have taken to the practice. Melancholy facts seem to bear out Mr. Maitland's statements. He tells us he knows the Calcutta trade well, and reminds us that three valuable steamers in it have been lost in the course of the last two months. Seemingly there can be no doubt that one of them, the *Arcturus*, was wrecked in racing. She went ashore on the coast of Ceylon. It is said that she was close astern of another—the *Bengal*—tried to run inside her "just as the Oxford and Cambridge boats might do," fell foul of a reef, and became a total wreck, at a sacrifice of some £200,000. Then the *Woosung* came to grief in the Red Sea, and the *Queen Elizabeth* near Gibraltar. In spite of currents it is a fair remark of Mr. Maitland's that the navigation of the Straits of Gibraltar should be as well known to mariners as that of the English Channel. He observes, too, that many of the Captains on the Red Sea service have never had charge of a steamer before, and know nothing of the navigation. If it be so, it is one of the strongest bits of evidence we have heard as to the culpable recklessness that is generated by unlimited facilities of insurance. But, even if these racing captains had as much experience as dash, the dangers of the practice would still be sufficiently obvious, if we consider the character of the course from start to finish. Many of the steamers touch at Ceylon, as the *Arcturus* did, and the coasts of Ceylon are encumbered with reefs, of which the currents run like millraces. Very recently one of the vessels of the admirably conducted Peninsular and Oriental Company was carried ashore in the quietest of weather, under circumstances of mystery that the inquiry scarcely cleared up. Another of their ships was wrecked some time ago in the Red Sea, and every one must be familiar, by report at least, with the dangers of that very ugly stretch of water. There is very little elbow room, and it is very indifferently lighted. The inhospitable shores are exceedingly dangerous; but ships are unlikely to be driven on them, thanks to the labyrinth of sunken reefs that are mapped but vaguely on the best of our charts. In the Red Sea, too, the set of the currents is most eccentric, and they run in places, with unsuspected force. Moreover, neither officers nor crew are in the full vigour of their faculties in the Red Sea. In the hottest of the hot weather the atmosphere is so oppressive and enervating that passenger steamers occasionally put about in order to steam in the face of what air is stirring. And the crew is usually a scratch one, made up of Lascars and inferior hands only too ready to shirk their duties and indulge their langour. It is not in human nature that the few English officers can keep their powers on the streatch in the long hours of darkness when the closest attention is matter of life and death. Vigilance is relaxed while the pace is kept up, and even if the vessel does not diverge from its course it is doing its utmost to court a collision. Once accept the system of racing, and the survivors of any accident that is seemingly most gratuitous might plead a variety of extenuating circumstances with very considerable show of reason. For the best of reasons, there can be no racing through the Suez Canal. But once clear of Suez or Port Said, the ships are away again with all the more élan for the enforced delays of their tedious passage. And in a north-west wind and dirty weather, with the rush of the tides and the strong undertow, the Gut of Gibraltar is sufficiently awkward if you go at it heedlessly in place of taking it with prudent deliberation.

The men trading on the Suez route may be the most flagrant offenders, as they court wantonly the most obvious peril. But they are very far from being the only sinners, and at least there is this to be said in their favour, that they are entrusted with cargo, rather than passengers' lives. The loss of property is the concern of the insurance companies, and the crew may be presumed, for the purposes of argument, to ship in full knowledge of the hazardous condition of the service. With the Atlantic liners it is otherwise. They lay themselves out to attract cabin passengers, and ship enormous numbers of emigrants forward. Time is everything where the competition is so keen. Each day they can save on a voyage represents a considerable addition to their profits; nor do we forget that the passengers themselves give the preference to the vessels that will bring them soonest to their destination. We are aware, too, that most of the great companies give their servants the strictest orders against racing, and that there is seldom such a scandal nowadays as a couple of steamers of high repute making a simultaneous start from New York to race each other over to Liverpool. Yet matches against time are as prevalent as ever. A company would lose credit and customers alike if its steamers got the reputation of being slow. A captain knows very well that he must consider his own character as well as the safety of his passengers, and we can hardly blame him if he attaches paramount importance to the former. It may be all very well once in a way to slacken speed in a fog when the barometer indicates icebergs; but if such delays were to occur habitually he might as well give up his berth at once. So it happens that we have strings of powerful steamers tearing along a crowded highway, in the foggiest latitudes that are much frequented by shipping. The fog-bells may be kept going and the fog-whistles go on screaming, but accidents will happen. It is not easy for men in a mist to take the bearings of an approaching steamer by fitful sounds, or to get themselves out of the way of the monster when they are startled by the close vicinity of a triad of singal-lamps flaming out of the darkness. There is the slightest of bumps under the steamer's bows, and all is over. The engines may be stopped with the utmost promptitude and a boat lowered, but by the time the crew has pulled back to the scence of the disaster they are scarcely likely to find what they went in search of. Occasionally, of course, when the steamer drives into something of its own size and weight, those on board of her realize the fact with a vengeance, and then we hear of a catastrophe like that of the *Ville du Havre*.

As for the dangers of the Atlantic, it is not easy to say what can be done to diminish them beyond dealing severely with survivors in cases where they can be proved to have been culpably reckless. For the public will insist upon pace, and would no more consent to doing away with fast steamers than they would spare express trains. The great companies are probably sufficiently careful to make it pay them to insure their own ships. Consequently, it is impracticable for underwriters to put any pecuniary pressure on them, and this in itself goes far to prove that they should be absolved from moral responsibility for accidents. But with those racing boats on the Suez line it is different, and to their proceedings a suggestion made in the *Times* might possibly be applied with advantage. The suggestion is that the leading marine insurance companies should arrange their charges on a common understanding, as is now done by the fire offices, and fix minimum rates for certain risks, instead of running each other down in a ruinous competition. The raised scale of charges would go far to protect their property and the lives of seamen by binding offenders over to common carefulness under penalties they would be slow to incur.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1324 Bride of Lorne—Gillmore—Nicol & Co.
1369 Mabel, Wright—Edward Bates & Co.
1532 Persian Empire, Watson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1284 Saxernake, Pritchard—Owen & Okell.
1428 St. Elmo, Clark—Lawrence & Co.
970 William Lindsay, Galloway—Lawrence & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1336 Callixane, O'Halloran—W. Nicol & Co.
1199 City of Delhi, Jack—W. Nicol & Co.
726 Granite City, Ellis—Finlay, Muir & Co.
720 Pembrokeshire, Wilkinson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

814 Harold, Smith—Wallace & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1349 Ashgrove, McLaren—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1193 Centurion, Widdecombe—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
939 Galatea, Teasdale—Farnham & Co.
1338 Macedon, James—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
941 Matheran, Patterson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
3 8 President Oursel, Gonello—Edward Baudry & Co.
1167 Sandringham, Boyd—W. Nicol & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMERS.

2205 Indus, Barrett—P. & O. Co.

FOR LONDON.

1259 Colombo, McNabb—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1307 Cella, Harris—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1906 Cerdic, Armstrong—Lawrence & Co.
827 Midlothian, Thompson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1138 Orchis, Lucas—Finlay, Muir & Co.
918 Riga, Clarke—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1547 Tagus, Tyson—M. Nusserwanjee.
957 Wimbledon, Watson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES & GENOA.

770 Blythwood, Miller—Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

632 Commissariat, Hutton—McCulloch Browne & Co.
909 Horse Guard, Hill—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1257 Ceres, Verona—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR ADEN & ZANZIBAR.

803 Euphrates, Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR COAST & CALCUTTA.

1139 Asia, Gray—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR COAST AND CUTCH.

706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khalef.

FOR PORT SAID.

735 Head Quarter, Irvine—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

479 Penang, Stewart—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1528 Hutton, Hodges—W. Nicol & Co.
2257 Mooltan, Fentiman—P. & O. Co.
753 Ithuriel, Pearson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1082 Cashmere, Cotton—B. I. S. N. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS,

FOR SUEZ AND ADEN.

168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

Abyssinia, James, R. N.
600 Amberwitch, Bishop.
Clyde (ordinary).
Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
1060 Dalhousie, Warner.
3037 Glasgow, James.
Magdala, Palmer, R.N.
665 Magpie, Doughty.
Nimble, Best.


ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,
Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.
PATTERNS FREE,
LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,
Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness,
Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c.
Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.
Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.
TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance, drawn for at 60 days' sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of
1s. 6d. per lb.
Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes
D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.



BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
*Capital Paid up* £1,500,000.
*Reserved Funds* £900,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. AKYAB. RANGOON. SINGAPORE. BATAVIA. HONGKONG. MANILLA. SHANGHAI. HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.
Terms for ther Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER.".
4, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on FIXED Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
S ON FIXED DEPOSIT.
Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.


## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.